

All Troops Are Taken Off Stranded Transport Drastic Laws to Regulate Motor Cars Proposed Pres. Wilson Received at Vatican by Pope Benedict

PONTIFF GREETES AMERICAN HEAD

President Received in Throne
Room—Previously Wel-
comed to City by King

President Replies to King's
Greeting in Historic Cap-
ital—Notable Address

ROME, Jan. 4.—President Wilson to-
day was received at the Vatican by
Pope Benedict.

The president's arrival was an-
nounced by the master of the chamber
to the pope who awaited the presi-
dent in the throne room where two
gilded armchairs had been placed.
The president was admitted immedi-
ately to the presence of the pope who
was gowning in white.

President Wilson took occasion early
today to visit some of the historic
spots in Rome. He went to the Pan-
theon and laid wreaths upon the tombs
of King Victor Emmanuel II. and King
Humbert. His itinerary took him
thence to the Vatican academy, and
the Roman forum.

This afternoon's program included
a visit to the Vatican and later a re-
ception of the Protestant bodies of
Rome at the American Episcopal
church. His visit to Rome closed to-
night, with an informal dinner at the
palace. His departure for the north
is set for 9:30 o'clock.

Leaves Tonight

ROME, Jan. 4.—President Wilson
concluded his two day visit to Rome
today, crowding into the daylight
hours a multiplicity of activities, in-
cluding a call upon Pope Benedict at
the Vatican and a visit to the American
Episcopal church. He leaves for Paris
at 9 o'clock tonight with an itinerary
calling for stops at Genoa, Milan and
Turin.

TREMENDOUS OVATION FOR PRES. WILSON

ROME, Friday, Jan. 3.—While Presi-
dent Wilson's party was passing to-
day down the Via Nazionale, a long
straight thoroughfare, leading almost
directly to the quai, the smile of
the president caused an ovation which
became more tremendous as he drove
along. From windows doors were
showered upon Mrs. Wilson and Miss
Wilson. They acknowledged the peo-
ple's salutations, their bows produ-
cing a continuous roar of applause.
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THE SIGN POST

Every Savings Bank is a sign
post pointing the way to success.
Every one of them is at the
cross-roads. The Savings Bank
is an institution developed by the
highest form of civilization to
assist men, women and children
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supporting.

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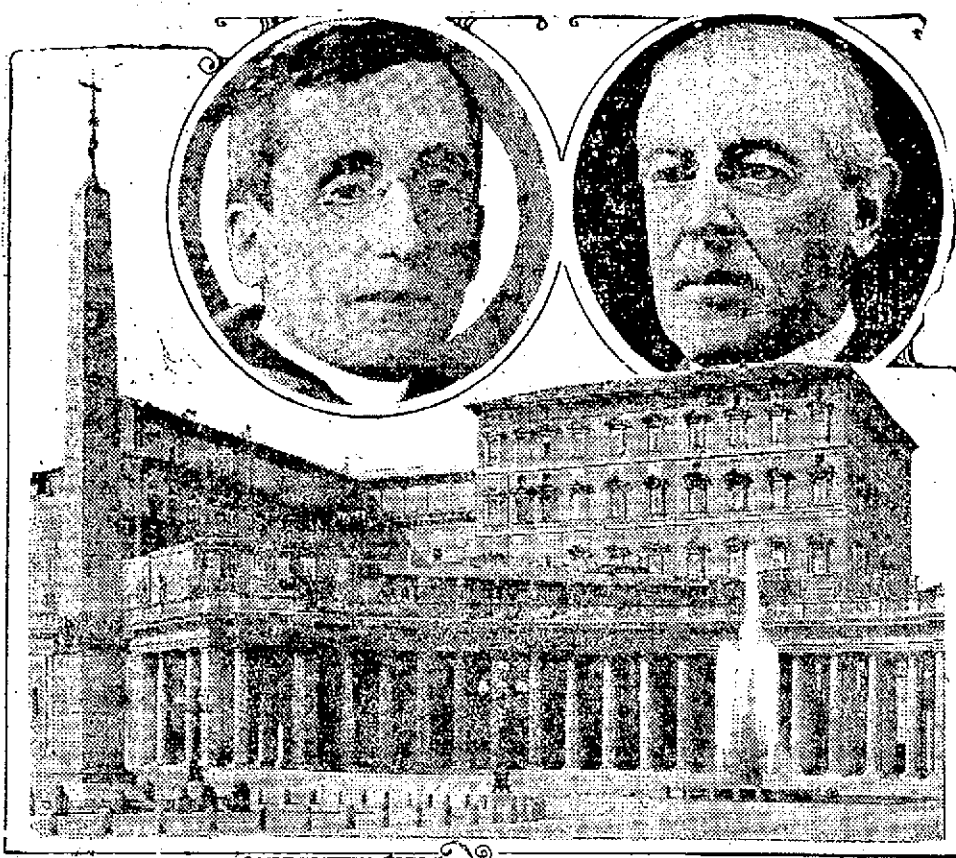


Last Two Dividends at Rate
of 4 1/2%

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TURKEY DINNER
75c**

The cooking and service are
greatly improved and all inconve-
niences incident to opening of such
a large restaurant are entirely
eliminated.

YUN HO RESTAURANT
1140 Building
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PRESIDENT AND POPE BENEDICT MEET

President Wilson, Pope Benedict XV and the Vatican, the home of the pope, where
President Wilson met the head of the Roman Catholic church. This view of the Vatican
was taken from the piazza of St. Peter's.

PRES. WILSON CITIZEN OF ROME

King and Queen, Members of
Cabinet and Diplomats As-
sist in Brilliant Ceremony

President Speaking in His-
toric Capital, Expresses
Gratitude for High Honor

ROME, Friday, Jan. 3.—President
Wilson became a citizen of Rome to-
night. The ceremony took place in
the historic capitol, designed by
Michael Angelo and redolent with sug-
gestions of the sentiments of admira-
tion and recognition that your own
Continued to Page 2—First Section

TO DELAY MERRIMACK RIVER PROJECT

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The commission
on waterways and public lands in its
annual report to the legislature today
recommended postponement of the
proposed \$2,500,000 Merrimack river
development project until such time as
the commission may undertake and
contemplate an investigation of the
matter. A resolve accompanying the
recommendation provided for an appropria-
tion of \$20,000 for the investigation
but fixed no specific time when a re-
port should be made.

WILDCAT IS CAPTURED AT NASHUA, N. H.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 4.—Irving W.
Rollins, who lives on Manchester st.
in the residential section of the city,
set a trap near a henhouse on his
premises last night in the hope of
catching a fox which he supposed was
responsible for the disappearance of
a number of his chickens. Today he
found a 16-pound wildcat in the trap.
Mr. Rollins' home is within a short
distance from the Penacook water
works reservation and it is supposed
the animal has been making its home
in the reservation.

King Victor Emmanuel's Welcome and President Wilson's Reply

ROME, Friday, Jan. 3.—President
Wilson attended an official dinner at
the quai, tonight. He and King
Victor Emmanuel spoke. The king
said:

King Welcomes President

"You, yourself, Mr. President, be-
come our welcome and pleasing guest
only today, but in the consciousness
of our people your personality already
for a long time has inscribed itself in
an ineffaceable way. It is that which
in itself gathers all the powers which
go to stimulate a will bent on liberty
and justice and gives inspiration to-
ward the highest conception of the
destinies of humanity."

"The enthusiastic salutations which
have accompanied your passage through
the streets of Rome today, are attes-
tations of the sentiments of admira-
tion and recognition that your own
Continued to Page 5—First Section

name and labor and the name and la-
bor of the United States stir in the
Italian people. The principles in which
you in magnificent synthesis have
summed up the ideal reasons of the
war for liberty and renounce in Ital-
ian hearts.

"The best traditions of Italian cul-
ture, the liveliest currents of our na-
tional thoughts, have constantly aimed
at the same ideal goal, toward the
establishment of the international
peace for which you have stood with
unwavering faith. Before the vicissi-
tudes of war and the fraternity of
armies had established today's admi-
rable communion of intentions and pur-
poses between our two countries leg-
ions of our workers had emigrated to
your great republic. They had built
America and Italy together with
strong cords of relationships and these
Continued to Page 5—First Section

MORE TROOPS ORDERED HOME

Three Entire Combat Divi-
sions Designated by Gen-
eral Pershing

Total Named for Demobiliza-
tion, 1,379,000—Keep Of-
ficers Who Made Good

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The 50th,
51st and 52nd combat divisions have
been designated by Pershing for early
return home from France, General
March announced today.

The 50th comprises National Guard
troops from Tennessee, North Carolina
and South Carolina; the 51st, Ohio
and West Virginia guardsmen and the
52nd, Washington, Oregon, Califor-
nia, Idaho, Nevada, Montana,
Wyoming, Utah and Alaska troops.

Units abroad assigned to early con-
vey, in addition to those already em-
barked, now total 232,000. Troops in
Continued to Page 6, First Section

FARRELL & CONATON
PLUMBERS, STEAM, GAS AND
WATER FITTERS
213 Dutton St. Telephone 1513

ARTHUR T. CULL IS BACK IN LOWELL

Arthur T. Cull, who left The Sun
composing room to enter the army
seven months ago, returned to Lowell
today for the first time since becoming
a member of America's great fighting
force. Upon leaving Lowell he was
sent to Camp Upton, New York, where
he remained for six weeks. He was
then ordered to Camp Johnston, Jack-
sonville, Fla., where he stayed until
last Monday night, when he was dis-
patched for demobilization, and or-
dered to Camp Devens, Ayer, for dis-
missal. He arrived at Devens yester-
day and was handed his honorable dis-
charge today. He visited his former
workplace at The Sun this afternoon,
looking the picture of health and was
extended the "glad hand" all along the
line.

While in the south Private Cull was
assigned to the government printing
office and being an expert in the art
he made good with a capital G. He
was well pleased with the army life,
but needless to say, better satisfied to
again strike the old home town. He
will soon resume his duties in The
Sun composing room.

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We Make BEAUTIFUL RUGS
Let us tell you about it
ECONOMY RUG CO.
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LINEN SHOWER**
Under the auspices of Ladies of
Charity will be held
SATURDAY JANUARY 11
Musical and reception 2 to 4 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

**HIGGINS BROS.
UNDERTAKERS**
Funeral chambers and all modern
conveniences. A whole building is
utilized for the business.

115 LAWRENCE ST. TEL. 1404

The Municipal Council Elects Hospital Superintendent

Dr. Forster H. Smith To Have Charge of Contagious Hos-
pital—Patrolman Page Receives Thanks of City For
Faithful Service and Is Placed on Pension List—Coun-
cil May Raise Salary of Department Heads

A situation was created at the meet-
ing of the municipal council this fore-
noon at city hall as the result of which
it is possible that, when the meeting
reconvenes late this afternoon, the
members will vote to revise the mu-
nicipal ordinances so that practically
every head of a department at city
hall will be granted a substantial raise
of salary.

If this happens it will be in the face
of an informal but previously consid-
ered binding and "gentlemen's agree-
ment" among the five commissioners
that in the time they were to serve
together as commissioners, from the

time the agreement was made in 1916
until the council went out of existence
as a body, they should not increase
salaries of department heads at city
hall.

Besides the agitation regarding the
wholesale increasing of salaries at
city hall this forenoon, the council ac-
complished only two other pieces of
municipal business. Patrolman Alonzo
J. Page was given the thanks of the
city for his 50 years' faithful service
as a police officer and answering his
petition that he be honorably retired
on pension, the commissioners unani-
mously granted his petition and order-
ed that he receive \$750 a year pension

for the balance of his life; this to be
paid him at the rate of \$60.55 per
month. He is the first officer to be
retired on half pay since Lowell offi-
cers were granted \$1 a day for their
services.

Two ballots were taken to decide on
the superintendent of the contagious
hospital and when it was found neces-
sary to take a third, Commissioner
Warnock announced that the physician
for whom he had voted, Dr. Alexis E.
Bertrand, requested that if today two
votes showed a tie, Mr. Warnock
should consider he had done all that
Continued to Page 3—First Section

PRIVATE ANTHONY GREY KILLED IN ACTION

Word has been received here
that Private Anthony Grey of this city
was killed in action on the western
battleground on Sept. 29.

Private Grey enlisted in a Canadian



PRIVATE ANTHONY GREY

unit in Montreal at the outbreak of
the war and was assigned to the 19th
Battalion of Canadian Infantry.
In Lowell he resided with his uncle
and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Olsson at
121 Blossom street. He was employed
for a number of years in the Saco-
Lowell shops as stock clerk. A large
number of friends will be grieved to
learn of his death in action.

**You Are as Big as
the things you can do—No
bigger.**

Your Financial Success
will be measured by your ability
to save. You will do well with
your savings if you deposit them
at the

**Merrimack River
Savings Bank**
417 MIDDLESEX ST.

Any day is a good day to begin.
Why not today?
Open Daily 9 to 1: Saturday
Evening, 7 to 9

ALL TROOPS TAKEN OFF

Decks of Stranded Transport
Cleared of Army Person-
nel and Half of Crew

Wrecking Barges Close In
To Begin Operations To
Free Her

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Jan. 4.—After
her decks had been cleared of army
personnel and orders had been issued
for trans-shipment of half of the crew,
wrecking barges and lighters, with an
equipment of powerful winches, today
closed in on the stranded troopship
Northern Pacific to begin operations
to free her from the Fire Island sands.

SAY TURKS CONTINUE TO COMMIT OUTRAGES

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3.—It is au-
thoritatively announced that evidence
has been received that the Turkish
army, in withdrawing from invaded
territories in the Caucasus region, has
continued to commit outrages on the
Armenians, in spite of the terms of
the armistice. It is reported that in-
dividual Turks have acknowledged it
to be their intention to consummate
the Turkish policy of exterminating
the race.

The local evening newspaper is the
paper that reaches the home when the
whole family is there to read it. The
Sun fills this bill in Lowell.

PRESENT AT SURRENDER OF GERMAN FLEET

Chief Petty Officer Fred J. Kelley
of the United States naval forces in
Europe has sent an especially in-
teresting letter to his brother, Chris-



CHIEF FRED J. KELLEY

topher Kelley, in which he tells of his
seafaring adventures with the freedom
born of non-censorship.

There is also peculiar interest sur-
rounding the missive because there
have been two deaths in Chief Kelley's
family in the past few months. A
brother, Harry, died of influenza last
fall and within a week a sister died
of the same disease. Now comes
news that the Lowell sailor himself
Continued to Page 6—First Section

**Wilson Asks Famine Relief Fund
Of \$100,000,000**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congress was asked by President Wilson
today, in a message transmitted through the state department, to appro-
priate \$100,000,000 for relief of famine sufferers in Europe. It is un-
derstood that the money is wanted chiefly to send food into sections of
western Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary.

DANCING EVERY
SATURDAY
NIGHT
—ASSOCIATE HALL—
Minor's Big Orchestra, 8 Pieces Tickets 35c. 8 Till 11.30

KASINO OPEN
TONIGHT
—And Every Night—
TUES. AND THURS. NIGHT OF NEXT WEEK—LADIES FREE

YOUNG BRITT RELEASED

Judge Hayden Finds No Evidence To Hold Him For Death of McGovern

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Judge Albert P. Hayden of the Roxbury district court refused today to grant a warrant charging manslaughter against Frank Pacheco of New Bedford, a boxer, known in sporting circles as Young Frankie Britt, who was engaged in a bout with "Terry McGovern" of Philadelphia, Monday night when the latter was fatally injured.

Britt, who had been held in \$2000 bonds by the police, was immediately released.

In announcing his decision, Judge Hayden said that it appeared that both men had been examined by physicians before entering the ring, and were in good physical condition and that no evidence of brutality had been presented. The cause of death, he said, had been ascribed by the medical examiner to a hemorrhage in the head resulting from the bursting of a small blood vessel, but that this might have occurred on some previous occasion causing a small leakage which could have continued for sometime without attracting attention.

McGovern, known in private life as Francis De Leo, was knocked out in the sixth round of the bout and as he fell, struck his head heavily on the floor. He died early Tuesday at a local hospital.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN THE POLICE COURT

John Tansy and John P. Larkin, two young men who reside in North Chelmsford, were brought before Judge Danforth at this morning's session of the police court, charged with the larceny of \$40 from the person of Lewis P. Palmer of Graniteville. The two young men entered a plea of not guilty and their cases were continued until next Friday morning, bail being fixed at \$200.

The young men were arrested by Officer Vinal of the North Chelmsford constabulary last night after the officer was informed of the brutal assault, which was committed on Mr. Palmer, a Graniteville contractor, who, it is claimed, was struck over the head Thursday night by two young men, while he was waiting for a car at the junction of the Groton and Dunstable roads, and relieved of \$40 in bills, which he had in his pockets.

Wallace A. Wells of Plainfield, Conn., who has been a resident of this city for a few months, was called on continuance this morning to answer to a complaint charging him with drunkenness. With him was an aged fisherman from Gloucester who gave the name of John Gillis. He was also charged with drunkenness. Both admitted their guilt and the arresting officers informed the court that Gillis came to Lowell recently with Liberty bonds to the value of \$500 and \$150 in cash in his pockets. They stated that the money was spent and that the bonds were cashed but not for their full value. In order that Gillis may recover his bonds with the help of the officers, the court continued his case until Monday morning, while Wells was ordered to pay a fine of \$10.

Thomas Shea, who yesterday was given a suspended sentence to the house of correction on condition that he leave the city within 24 hours, was in again this morning. Thomas informed the court that his intentions were good, for he had made arrangements to board the 9:10 train last night for his home in Vermont, but while waiting for his train he took a few drinks and was knocked out. The sentence was changed to three months to the common jail and Thomas, remarked that it was pretty tough luck.

William P. Taff, a soldier, who was recently discharged from the army after serving in the trenches in France, was arrested last evening on a charge of drunkenness and the arresting officers informed the court that when Taff was apprehended he was in the act of passing liquor to soldiers in uniform. Owing to his good record in

the army the court placed him on probation for six months.

Israel W. Leator who has a wife and four children in Nashua, N. H., admitted being drunk and after being given a severe lecture by the court he was given a suspended sentence of two months in the house of correction with the understanding that he is to return to his home within the next 24 hours.

Napoleon Demers was charged with assault and battery on his wife, Mari, and also with neglect of his children. He admitted his guilt to the charge of assault and battery, but denied his guilt to the other complaint. After hearing the testimony of the wife, however, the court found otherwise and ordered the defendant to pay \$5 a week for the support of his three minor children, while for the charge of assault he was ordered placed on probation for a term of six months.

Morton A. Campbell admitted operating an automobile without having in his possession a proper license and he was taxed \$5. Six first offenders for drunkenness were released by the probation officer.

Wilson Citizen of Rome Continued

gestions of ancient and mediaeval Rome. Assisting in the services were King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, members of the Italian cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps including Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and municipal and military authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by the king and queen, drove to the capitol after the dinner at the quirinal. After the ceremony, President Wilson spoke as follows:

Pres. Wilson's Speech

"You have done me a very great honor. Perhaps you can imagine what a feeling it is for a citizen of one of the newest of the great nations to be made a citizen of this ancient city. It is a distinction which I am sure you are conferring upon me as a representative of the great people for whom I speak. One who has been a student of history, cannot accept an honor of the sort without having his memory run back to the extraordinary series of events which have centered in this place.

"But as I have thought today, I have been impressed by the contrast between the temporary and permanent things. Many political changes have centered about Rome, from the time when from a little city, she grew to be mistress of a great empire. Change after change has swept away many things, altering the very form of her affairs, but the thing that has remained permanent has been the spirit of Rome and the Italian people. That spirit seems to have caught with each age the characteristic purpose of the age.

"This imperial people now gladly represents the freedom of nations. This people which at one time seemed to conceive the purpose of governing the world now takes part in the liberal enterprise of offering the world its own government. Can there be a finer or more impressive illustration of the indestructible human spirit and of the unconquerable spirit of liberty?

Germany's Colossal Blunder

"I have been reflecting in these recent days about a colossal blunder which has been made—the blunder of force by the central empires. If Germany had waited a single generation, she would have had a commercial empire of the world. She was not willing to conquer by skill, by enterprise, by commercial success. She must needs attempt to conquer the world by arms, and the world will always acclaim the fact that it is impossible to conquer by arms; that the only thing that conquers it is the sort of service which can be rendered in trade, in intercourse, in friendship and that there is no conquering power which can suppress the freedom of the human spirit.

"I have rejoiced personally in the partnership of the Italian and American people, because it is a new partnership in an old enterprise, an enterprise predestined to succeed wherever it is undertaken, the enterprise which has always borne that handsome



WALKER D. HINES



CHAS. C. MCCHORD



R. C. LEFFINGWELL

WHICH OF THESE THREE MEN WILL RUN THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The principal question agitating Washington now is:

Who's going to be director general of railroads?

President Wilson is expected to name the man by wireless within a few days. William G. McAdoo's resignation was accepted to take effect Jan. 1.

McAdoo several days ago cabled the president his recommendation of a man to succeed himself. I have learned from an unquestionable authority that McAdoo's "one best man" is Walker D. Hines, the present assistant director general. Two other men named by McAdoo as alternates are Charles C. McChord, member of the interstate commerce commission, and Russell C. Leffingwell, assistant secretary of the treasury.

Hines' Long Record as Railroad Lawyer

Opinion in Washington is that the man to be selected will be either Hines or McChord.

Hines has been the actual acting head of the railroad administration since it was organized last January, despite the fact that McAdoo held the title. He presided at most conferences of department heads.

McAdoo took him from the Santa Fe, of which he was chairman of the board of directors. He was for years general counsel, before he became chairman. He has been rated with Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate among the greatest lawyers the country has produced.

name which we call 'liberty.' Men have pursued it sometimes like a mirage that seemed to elude them, that seemed to run before them as they advanced but never have they lagged in their purpose to achieve it and I believe I am not deceived in supposing that in this age of ours, they are nearer to it than they ever were before. The light that shone upon the summit now seems to shine almost at our feet, and if we lose it, it will only be because we have lost faith. A breath of hope and of confidence has come into the hearts and minds of men.

"I would not have felt at liberty to come away from America if I had not felt that the time had arrived when, forgetting local interests and local purposes, men should unite in this great enterprise that will ever free men together as a body of brethren and a body of free spirits.

"I am honored, sir, to be taken into this ancient comradeship of the citizenship of Rome."

Brilliant Gowns

The capitol was packed with a throng of citizens and there was a brilliant display of gowns and jewels. Queen Helena, diamond-crowned, walked through the reception room after the delivery of the speeches, on the arm of President Wilson. She was gown in white satin. Mrs. Wilson wore a gown of flimsy blue and gray, with gold embroidery. Miss Margaret Wilson's gown was of light green.

GEN. SEMENOFF TAKES VERKHOE UDINSK

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Wednesday, Jan. 1.—(By the Associated Press).—General Semenoff, stung to action by the attempt made on his life at Chita, has captured the strategic center of Verkhoe Udinsk, midway between Irkutsk and Chita, and deposed the officials. The correspondent on his arrival at Udinsk found two armored trains at the station and the Cossacks in complete control of the town. When the train reached Udinsk a score of armed Cossacks jumped aboard and took possession. Three-inch guns and machine guns were mounted on the station platform.

Among those arrested at Udinsk and ordered to report to Chita were Col. Baronofsky, the military commander in the region, his chief of staff, the commandant of the station and telegraph operators. The reason advanced by the Cossacks for the arrest was that the officials were pro-Bolshevik. The townsmen, however, appear to think that their offense was that they were favorable to Admiral Kolchak, the dictator of the Ussak government with whom General Semenoff has had differences.

When the Cossacks arrived in the town the inhabitants, residing in the previous battle there between the Bolsheviks and the Czech-Slovak, fled indoors but the Semenoff coup apparently was carried out without a shot being fired. Officials friendly to General Semenoff have been installed in the town.

If you want to reach the people who spend their money in Lowell, advertise in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

Hines is primarily a corporation man. He fought many famous cases for the railroads, before he entered government service, including the Adampson act, which sought to raise the salaries of railroad employees. He personally favors return of the railroads to private ownership, with some form of government control.

These facts are expected to weigh against him in the president's mind.

McChord Indorsed by Labor Bodies

McChord has fought for the interests of the people ever since he entered public life as a member of the Kentucky railroad commission years ago. He has the indorsement of seven millions of people, voted through labor and other organizations.

He has been a railroad expert for many years, having served for twelve years as chairman of the Kentucky railroad commission and for eight years as a member of the interstate commerce commission.

President Wilson is said to have considered McChord for director general last January before he named McAdoo.

McChord in a minority report filed with the commission's findings on the railroad situation in December, 1917, outlined for the president the course he followed in taking over the railroads.

He was a member of the railroad wage commission, which brought about pay increases for all railroad employees, and also served as traffic director in relieving freight car congestion last winter. He was the organizer of

the safety division of the I. C. C.

McChord stands on middle ground on the question of government ownership, believing that it is a question for congress to settle, but he is a firm believer in governmental regulation and control.

Assistant Secretary Leffingwell was a New York lawyer and financier up to 1917, when he was appointed special counsel to the treasury department to assist in the flotation of the First Liberty loan. Secretary McAdoo appointed him an assistant secretary of the treasury on Oct. 30, 1917, since which time he has been in charge of the fiscal bureau of the department.

It is curious how the paths of the three men from whom President Wilson is likely to appoint a director general of railroads have crossed in the past.

Hines and McChord are from Kentucky, where they were ranged on opposite sides of the railroad question; Hines for the railroads, McChord for the people.

Hines was attorney for the Louisville & Nashville railroad when McChord fought for the passage of the bill giving authority to regulate the railroads to the Kentucky railroad commission. Hines fought the bill tough and nail, but lost.

Hines and Leffingwell met in the law offices of Cravath & Henderson, in New York. Both became members of that firm in 1907, Hines leaving in 1913 and Leffingwell in 1917.

Their paths now are converging toward the \$25,000 job of director general of railroads.

LAWSON IN COURT

Charged With Failure to Provide for Son's Wife and Children

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Thomas W. Lawson, the financier, appeared in the supreme court yesterday to answer to a charge that he had failed to fulfill the terms of an alleged agreement whereby he was to aid in providing for his son's wife, Mrs. Lucie Mitchell Lawson, and her four minor children, while her husband, Lieut. Arnold Lawson, was in the United States army. Injunction proceedings were brought by Mrs. Lawson.

Lieut. Lawson is now stationed at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Lawson alleges that when her husband enlisted his father agreed to permit her and her four children to occupy a cottage upon his estate in Scituate and to pay her \$500 a year. In addition, her husband was to give her \$125 a month from his pay.

She charges that on Oct. 22 last Mr. Lawson ordered her to vacate the cottage, and promised to pay her \$150 a month to defray the expense of maintaining herself and her two sons in an apartment in Boston as well as to pay the expenses of her two daughters at a private school in Thompson, Conn. Mrs. Lawson declares that after making one payment of \$150 Mr. Lawson repudiated the agreement.

She asks the court to compel Mr. Lawson to carry out the agreement and to restrain him from interfering with the custody of her two sons.

Mr. Lawson was granted a continuance after he had told the court he had no previous knowledge that such proceedings were to be brought against him.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE

There will be a meeting of the executive board of the Catholic Women's league tomorrow afternoon. On Sunday, Jan. 19, the organization is planning to have Miss Mary A. S. Mullan, assistant superintendent of schools in Fall River address the meeting on one of the important topics of the day, "Americanization." Miss Mullan is enabled to give personal touches to this

POLISH TROOPS ADVANCE

Capture Frontier Town in Posen and Threaten German Garrisons

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—"People's council to combat the Polish danger" has been established at Danzig, and a militia force will be recruited according to reports from Berlin.

In southern Posen the Poles have occupied the frontier town of Skalmyrzew, and destroyed the fortress there. The German garrisons at Ostrowo and Krotoschin, west of the frontier, are threatened seriously.

PRIV. M'COY REPORTED DEAD IN FRANCE

This afternoon's casualty list contains the name of Private Howard McCoy of one of the American Infantry units overseas, reported dead of disease. His home is in Gregg's street, Braut.

Private McCoy was 28 years old and had been in France since last September. His relatives have not yet received any notification of his death from the war department.

Private McCoy's home is near what is known as the old Yellow Meeting house in Braut and the flag on the staff in front of this building is at half-mast in his honor. The soldier was previously employed as a carpenter. He leaves a father, a step-mother and a sister.

live issue, from the fact that her experiences, including teaching in the evening school, have brought her in close contact with the problems which are likely to arise in furthering this movement. Many Lowell people will remember having heard Miss Mullan when she visited this city last summer. She gave an address at the graduation exercises of the Vocational school, and a talk to the Girls' Patriotic league in July.

QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Get Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

That is the joyful cry of thousands since Dr. Edwards' produced Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards, a practicing physician for 17 years and calomel's old-time enemy, discovered the formula for Olive Tablets while treating patients for chronic constipation and torpid livers.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do not contain calomel, but a healing, soothing vegetable laxative.

No gripping is the "keynote" of these little sugar-coated, olive-colored tablets. They cause the bowels and liver to act normally. They never force them to unnatural action.

If you have a "dark brown mouth" now and then—a bad breath—a dull, tired feeling—sick headache—torpid liver and are constipated, you'll find quick, sure and only pleasant results from one or two little Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets at bedtime. Thousands take one or two every night just to keep right. Try them. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Lowell, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1919

A. G. POLLARD CO.

THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE

DON'T MISS THE January Department Clearances

NOW GOING ON:

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
WOOLEN DRESS GOODS
STATIONERY
HANDKERCHIEFS
UMBRELLAS

BEGINNING MONDAY FOR THREE DAYS:

BOOKS
ART AND FANCY WORK
RIBBONS
INFANTS' WEAR

COUNTLESS REFUSES SEAT WITHDRAWAL OF 24,000

Only Woman Elected to JAPANESE TROOPS

SEAT in the British Parliament Won't Sit

(N.E.A. Special to The Sun)

LONDON, England, Jan. 4.—One woman, the first ever accorded that honor, has just been elected to a seat in the British parliament.

Now she refuses to sit in it!

Countess Markiewicz is the woman elected.

She likes the parliamentary seat well enough, but her political party, the Irish Sinn Feiners, by whom she was elected, may refuse to take their seats in parliament as a protest against British rule over Ireland.

Countess Markiewicz was sentenced to death for killing a guard of Dublin Castle in the Sinn Fein riots of 1916. Later her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. She is now out on bond pending appeal of her case.

She was born into a good Irish family, daughter of Sir Henry William Gore-Booth, fifth baronet of Lissadell, County of Sligo. As a girl she was presented at the British court in approved and lady-like way, and had several London social seasons. Then she studied art in Paris. Sixteen years ago she married Count Markiewicz, Polish nobleman, dramatist and artist. They live in Dublin and are active, very active Sinn Feiners.

During the Dublin rebellion the countess, in her Sinn Fein uniform of green, with green hat, feather and buttons to match, led the rebels who seized the Dublin College of Surgeons. This was the last building to surrender to the forces of the British crown. As the countess and her supporters marched out she kissed the revolver she used before surrendering it to the authorities.

In the recent British elections Irish Sinn Feiners sent 73 of their members to parliament—including Countess Markiewicz. All favor the establishment of the Irish republic.

Fourteen other English women stood for parliament in the late elections. They included Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethic Lawrence, militant suffragists, and Mary MacArthur, head of the British Women's trade union.

HOME NURSING CLASS

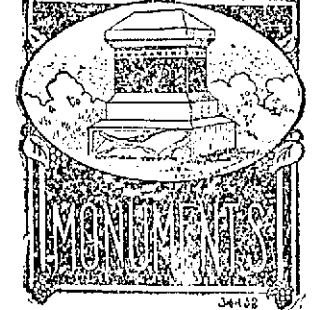
Next Thursday night Miss O'Tonk will conduct the first class in home nursing at the evening Vocational school. A long waiting list which has been on file since last year will be given immediate attention. For those who have only recently sent in applications there will be a short delay before arrangements can be made for the formation of another class.

COAL CHUTE DESTROYED BY FIRE—100 MINERS MADE WAY TO SAFETY

PITTSBURGH, Kas., Jan. 4.—The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad's coal chute at the Hamilton Coal Co.'s mine, No. 6, near Cherokee, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The blaze was prevented from spreading to the tipple of the mine and the 100 men digging coal in it made their way to safety, according to reports reaching here.

DISTRICT NURSES BUSY

The district nurses at the Lowell Guild are extremely busy at the present time, caring for patients suffering from bad colds, grip and pneumonia. Miss Anderson states that although they have not yet found it necessary to ask volunteer aid from women who have taken courses in home nursing, still they have accepted the services of one young woman who offered to help them. The nurses are working much later in the evening than usual, and not getting as much rest as they need. For this reason it is expected that it may be necessary to call upon Lowell women who have had some experience in nursing to relieve the district nurses.



ERECT A MEMORIAL

To your departed ones and have us do the work. You'll be perfectly satisfied. Send for our catalogue of designs. Tel. 835.

"Children Love Cascarets"

Keep your little Pets healthy, strong and full of play by giving a harmless candy Cascaret at the first sign of a white tongue, feverish breath, sour stomach or a cold. Nothing else straightens up a bilious, or constipated youngster like these delightful cathartic tablets—Only ten cents a box.



TO MOTHERS! While all children detest castor oil, calomel, pills and laxatives, they really love to take Cascarets because they taste like candy. Cascarets "work" the nasty bile, sour fermentations and constipation poison from the child's tender stomach, liver and bowels without pain or griping. Cascarets never disappoint the worried mother. Each ten cent box of Cascarets contains directions for children aged one year old and upwards as well as for adults—absolutely safe and harmless!

CONTINUE TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM SHIP

PIEDMONT, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Removal of 200 wounded, the last of the soldiers transferred to the ship, the stranded Northern Pacific, was begun today under clearing skies and in an even sea. Submarine chasers and naval launches carried the men to the hospital ship Solace.

Two powerful wrecking rams made an effort at high tide to free the vessel. The naval launches drew alongside the ship which developed a heavy seaward list during the night and the Solace took a position closer inshore. Many of those remaining on board were litter cases, thus adding to the difficulties of rescue.

Red Cross and army workers were on the beach with supplies of steaming coffee. Coast guard men and soldiers sought relief from the biting weather around great bonfires. When darkness halted the rescue operations late yesterday 2041 troops in addition to 259 soldiers and 17 Red Cross Nurses landed Thursday, had safely been brought ashore.

HERE IS PROGRAM FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

PARIS, Jan. 4.—(Havas)—The peace conference, according to the Parisian will proceed as follows:

- First—A conference of the four great powers.
- Second—Admission of representatives of Belgium and Serbia for a study of the general situation.
- Third—Admission of the other allies for conferences on the problems interesting them.
- Fourth—Presentation of conditions successively to Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, German-Austria and Hungary and the signing of the peace preliminaries.
- Fifth—A general conference concerning the questions of a league of nations, freedom of the seas, limitation of armaments and related topics.

SUN BREVITIES

Best printing: Tobin's Associate bldg. When you have any real estate to sell, consult J. P. Donohoe, 223 Hill-dreth bldg. Telephone.

Born, Jan. 2, at Miss Garraff's hospital, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gagnon of 67 Mt. Hope st.

More than 100 members of the York club were entertained Thursday evening in the club rooms by a talk by Thomas E. Doe, of the United States Cartridge Co. on his recent travels in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Cum-nock have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace E. Cum-nock, to Dr. Norman B. Dittman of New York. Dr. Dittman is now assistant attending physician at St. Luke's hospital and during the war served as medical director of a Red Cross hospital.

Vernon C. Faunce, superintendent of the Boston Duck company, a former resident of this city, was recently appointed agent of the West Warren cotton mills and will take up his new duties January 15. Mr. Benjamin C. Shaw, another former Lowell man, will succeed Mr. Faunce at the Boston Duck company.

Dr. D. Generales, of 145 Bowers street, reported to the police yesterday afternoon that his Ford automobile, which was left standing in front of Macartney's Apparels shop on Merrimack street Thursday afternoon, had been tampered with and that considerable damage had been caused to the machine.

The chief operator at the local office of the telephone company, Miss Ida Kew, has resumed her duties after an absence of two weeks on account of sickness. On taking up her desk work again, she is confronted with the difficulties that arise from a shortage of operators. Some days there are 10 or 12 girls out with heavy colds or grip, so that on-operation on the part of the public at this time will be greatly appreciated at least by the chief operator.

MATRIMONIAL

Mr. Herbert W. Bates of Lynn and Miss Genevieve H. Carey of this city were married January 2 by Rev. Dr. C. E. Fisher at his home, 224 Foster street.

Gay-Bismore

The marriage of Mr. Robert E. Gay, of the state judiciary in Tewksbury, and Miss Beatrice Bismore of Tewksbury, took place January 1 at the home of the bride, the officiating clergyman being Rev. William Nichols of Andover.

McElroy-Nichols

Mr. Claude R. McElroy and Miss Marion R. Nichols were married Wednesday at St. James rectory by Rev. James A. Bancroft. The bridegroom was Miss Clotilda McGinnis, while the best man was Mr. John Burke.

MASS MEETING AT ARMORY

A mass meeting in the interest of the independence of Armenia will be held Sunday, January 12, at 3 o'clock at the state armory in Westford street.

HOME ON PERILOUS

Walter W. St. Peters, of the United States naval forces is visiting his mother at 243 Stackpole street on a 10-day furlough. He enlisted from Lowell Jan. 2, 1917, and received three months' preliminary training at Newport, R. I. From there he went to Tampico, Mexico, where he remained 14 months. He is now stationed in Algiers.

Municipal Council

Continued

could be done in behalf of his candidate and should vote for whomsoever he pleased. In this controversy on the third vote taken Commissioner Warnock voted for Dr. Forster H. Smith, who is thus elected superintendent of the contagious hospital at a salary of \$1800 a year.

The first two votes taken had Commissioner Brown voting for Dr. Smith, Mayor Thompson for Dr. Smith, Commissioner Donnelly for Dr. Thomas F. Carroll, Commissioner Morse for Dr. Carroll and Commissioner Warnock for Dr. Bertrand.

In connection with the election of Dr. Smith Mayor Thompson announced to the council that Dr. Smith had told him he would consider it fair and equitable if his salary commenced on the date he actually took up his duties as superintendent. The council decided to incorporate it in the city ordinances that this should be the rule in the future.

Brown's Bill Denied

In the matter of Commissioner Brown's petition that the council should vote to reimburse him for money spent at the time the commissioner was mayor in municipal litigation connected with ousting proceedings against the police commission, an expense amounting to \$2,000 on one occasion and \$400 on another, Mayor Thompson read an opinion on the legal phases of the situation submitted for the guidance of the council's members by City Solicitor Regan.

This report from Mr. Regan stated that investigation of the statutes does not show that the commissioners have a legal right to vote to reimburse Commissioner Brown for the money the petition states he spent. The mayor alluded to the slight embarrassment of Mr. Brown's fellow members passing on something connected with a financial reimbursement to him. Mr. Brown said he appreciated this and that he would take the stand that he would not participate in the discussion of the petition and would not vote on it. A vote was taken on it and it was voted to accept the opinion of City Solicitor Regan as the attitude of each commissioner voting. Commissioner Brown, at his own request, was not recorded as voting.

Salary Fight Starts

The trouble and agitation over raising salaries of department heads started at the council meeting when Commissioner Warnock made a plea in behalf of Owen Monahan, city messenger and Warren Rordian, sealer of weights and measures. The commissioner made a somewhat lengthy argument dwelling on the faithful service and capability of the two men named, together with calling attention to the fact that the cost of living rather demanded their salaries should be increased. Mr. Monahan now receives a salary of \$1400 a year and Mr. Rordian, \$1800. Commissioner Warnock proposed that they be given a \$300 a year increase.

This announcement of proposing a raise for the two men named apparently was unexpected and shocked the other commissioners. Commissioner Brown, however, rallied quickly from his "shock" and after endorsing the cause of Messrs. Monahan and Rordian, said that he had in mind a third worthy public servant to whom also the city should, through its commissioners, grant a substantial salary raise. He presented the name of superintendent of the municipal water department, Robert J. Thomas.

At this point a clash occurred between Commissioner Morse and Commissioner Warnock when, as Mr. Warnock started to again take up the plea in behalf of his two men, Mr. Morse remarked that he took up considerable time in his remarks to which Mr. Warnock retorted that as long as he had been granted the floor he intended to speak.

Mr. Morse finally obtaining a hearing, he first solemnly warned his fellow commissioners that they had covenanted not to raise salaries. None of them denied that this covenant had been made. Mr. Morse was especially vehement about this. He next remarked that if this was a time when increases of salary were to be granted to some heads of departments, he believed that certainly the superintendent of streets must receive some consideration. Mr. Blessington, saying that he had accomplished much good in the past year although severely handicapped for men.

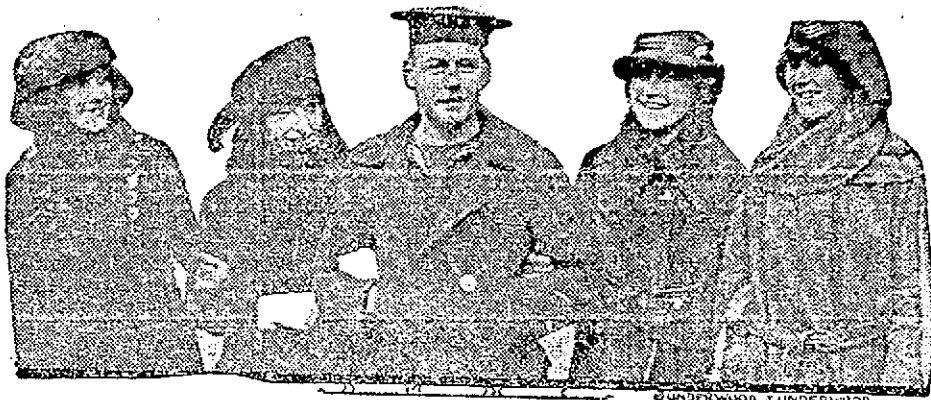
City Clerk Flynn reminded the mayor that it would be necessary, if raises were to be granted, to revise the municipal ordinance. The mayor made this announcement. The mayor also said that an occasion had arisen where, if salaries were to be raised, many other men besides the ones who had been named at the meeting, were men whose services had been of such worth that they too merited similar consideration in the matter of raising salaries.

A recess was taken to arrange a formally written vote of thanks to Officer Page and when the council reconvened and passed this vote of thanks and voted to revise the ordinance so that Mr. Page who had retired on half pay it was moved and voted to re-convene again at 4 p. m. at which time the matter of salary raises will be acted upon.

Bhopal the second greatest Mohammedan state in India, has been ruled over by a woman for several generations.

NOTICE

I can now take orders for all kinds of cord wood, dry and green, saved if desired. Will sell at the market price. Order now as there may be another rush toward the spring. Inquire of AMASA A. BROWN, 73 Inland Street, Lowell. Tel. 2320



WHY WE NEED A LARGER NAVY

Having braved all the dangers of six months with the North Sea fleet, this American blackjacket returns to safety only to be overwhelmed and captured by four Yankettes right on our main street! A foursome dition is too much strain even for a hero. We can't dispense with the flirtings—so let's increase the navy!

FOOD BEATS OUT WAGES

Packer, Labor Leader and Federal Officer Discuss Old But Lively Question

BY J. OGDEN ARMOUR

(Written Especially for the Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.)

The food situation is such that I do not expect to see any abrupt drop in prices in the months to come. The demand for foodstuffs such as we raise in this country is more insistent than it has ever been before. The farmers cannot raise enough to glut the world market and nothing short of severe crippling of American distributive systems can keep us from catering to a world-wide demand.

Essential foods reach the consumer at the lowest possible increase over the cost of production price. In other words, the farmer or stock raiser gets a larger percentage of the money paid by the consumer than does the producer of almost any other raw material. The production cost of raw foodstuffs, is therefore, the barometer which shows the trend of ultimate prices.

In the case of meat the barometer does not indicate a falling market or give promise of one. The cost of producing meat animals has risen so that high prices have reached new records. Just the other day we bought steers at Chicago for \$20.50 per hundred pounds. Hogs, too, are bringing figures that would have startled the world a few years ago. Under regulations of the government, we are paying \$17.50 for hogs that we could have purchased for a third that much less than ten years ago.

There is no way of which I am aware for getting cheap beef out of \$20 steers or cheap pork out of \$17.50 hogs. Government authorities and the men who do the actual work of production agree that such prices are essential to encourage the increased world needs. Until that demand is met, therefore, I see no hope for materially lower prices.

By U. S. Bureau of Labor

Food prices in the United States went up 18 per cent the last year.

The bureau of labor statistics is authority for the above statement. The bureau carefully analyzed retail food prices all over the country, including small and large cities, start-

SUN REPORTER SPENDS 19 DAYS IN BERLIN

BY C. C. LYON

N.E.A. Staff Correspondent.

PARIS.—I have spent 19 days in Berlin and 11 other important cities of Germany, investigating food supplies and political conditions. I found that masses of the people face starvation, and political unrest is everywhere.

The food situation is best set forth in the following compilation of information, furnished me from ten German cities by Emanuel Wurm, food controller for all Germany.

The government food laws give each person:

- Half a pound of bread and a pound of potatoes daily.
- Two ounces of butter or other fats each week.
- Two-fifths of a pound of meat each week.
- One egg every two weeks.
- One pound and a half of sugar each month.
- One-third pound of oatmeal each month.
- Pint and a half of milk daily for babies under one year.
- Half pint of milk daily for sick persons.
- No milk for others.

Official Card Needed

Government food cards are necessary to secure all these things, only those being excepted, save in the rich agricultural regions, where the farmers find it impossible to ship food to the big cities because of the breakdown of transportation facilities.

The masses of the German people are subsisting on cabbage, carrots, potatoes, white beets and bread. The rich are able to secure meats and butter and eggs by paying enormous prices.

Butter is now \$7 to \$9 a pound. Chickens are \$10 each. A fat goose is \$25. Steak is \$1 a pound. Mutton is 60 cents a pound. Sugar is 14 cents a pound. Cattle, 12 cents. Tea, 15 to 25 cents. Eggs, 33 cents each. Soup meat, \$2.50 a pound.

Germany's 1918 crops were only a third of the normal yield before the war, said Wurm. "This was due to the bad weather and the wide spread of influenza among the farmers, the shortage of farm labor and horses and cattle and the failure of fertilizer. The refusal of a million and a half Russian prisoners to work after the signing of peace between Germany and Russia added to the food shortage."

Deceived About Crops

"The old government deceived the public about the crops. Germany now faces actual famine, with its imports stopped from Poland, Russia, Rumania and West German provinces. "German workmen are now subsisting on 1100 food calories a day, as compared with 3000 before the war. American workmen have 4500 calories a day."

This means that the German workman today gets less than one-quarter of the heat-producing food than does the American. "Thousands of our women and children are dying for lack of nourishment."

I visited many food stores in Frankfurt and other cities, and found them practically empty. Many of the meat markets and bakeries are closed because they have nothing to sell. Industrial workers are becoming more discontented daily over the food conditions in Berlin. Nine hundred thousand former munition workers are now back on civilian allowances. During the war they were allowed approximately a pound of bread daily. Each is now reduced to a half a pound."

Before the war, the German workman earned an average of \$700, and spent half of it for the family's food. Now he earns \$750 and spends four-fifths of it—for food.

Since the revolution and the overthrow of the militarists, German labor is more insistent in demanding higher wages, and most proprietors are granting their demands, fearing Bolshevism and condemnation of all industries.

Labor leaders are advocating a unique plan for payment of war claims and the lowering of taxes. They propose that every manufacturer who has a government contract shall return to the new government 50 per cent of his war profits. The proposition is likely to be adopted.

Not Much Stored

The supposition that German factories have stored enormous quantities of manufactured goods during the war, preparatory to entering world competition after the war, appears to be untrue.

With millions of factory workers in the army, thousands of factories worked short-handed and on war work. The result is, today Germany is practically stripped of raw materials and cannot become a great industrial competitor until the world furnishes her materials.

Practically every factory has its workmen's council, co-operating with the soldiers' councils in an effort to control the new government. It will require many years for Ger-

UNDERTAKER JOSEPH ALBERT

We take this means of extending to our many patrons and friends our best wishes for a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS New Year. During the past year, as well as during the 27 years or more that we have been in business, we have always endeavored to give the best service possible, and our efforts have been crowned with success if the increase of business noted on our books during the past year, which shows that we have had the direction of 510 funerals out of 2167, which took place in this city, is to be taken as a criterion. This certainly is a fine showing, inasmuch as there are 20 undertakers in Lowell.

We also take this occasion to extend our heartfelt thanks to our patrons for the liberal patronage accorded us during the year 1918 and to assure them that during the ensuing year we will do all in our power to give entire satisfaction to everyone with whom we will have dealings. We have the best automobile hearse in the city and we are now fully equipped for motorized funerals; we also have modern and up-to-date limousines for marriages and christenings.

UNDERTAKER JOSEPH ALBERT

171 AIKEN STREET Tel. 447-W OPEN DAY AND NIGHT



MACHINE FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS

N.E.A. Special to The Sun. BOMBAY, India, Jan. 4.—Disabled Indian soldiers are taught tailoring, motor car driving and mechanics, making of hosiery, motion picture op-

eration and a half score other trades in Queen Mary's Technical school, established here. Uniforms for the army and native costumes for the civilians are made in the school.

Wearing of hosiery is a matter for personal preference, but so popular is the class in the manufacture of this article of apparel that the number of machines in the school has been increased from four to 43. The work is ideal for men with crippled legs. The machines are reasonable in price and may be operated in the homes and produce good wages.

Many to restore its railroad systems to pre-war standards. During the war, roadbeds and rolling stock deteriorated. Now they are further crippled by the armistice demands.

German railroad service is now the worst in the world. Passenger trains seldom average more than ten miles an hour. Civilians are often forced to wait two days at a railroad station before they can board a train, because of the congestion by the movement of troops.

In every respect, Germany is in a bad way, and the masses realize that their plight will be still worse when the paying of damages begins.

HAZING INTERDICTED DURIAM, N. H., Jan. 4.—Hazing has been interdicted at New Hampshire college by decree of President R. D. Hetzel announced today. Even the time-honored "stunts" accompanying the annual college minstrel show have been banned down. Heretofore freshmen performers, after appearing on the stage, have been placed, fully dressed, under showers. The student approximately 450 students enrolled.

College classes have begun with welfare committee voluntarily eliminated this feature because of the gripe epidemic. This is nearly two-thirds as large an enrollment as under the Students Army Training Camp. Additional men will enroll as they reach Durham from various army camps.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT TO CLAIM ADMISSION TO PEACE CONFERENCE

PARIS, Jan. 4.—(Havas)—The Bolshevik government of Russia intends to send Adolph Joffe, the former Bolshevik ambassador at Berlin, as its delegate to Paris to claim admission to the peace conference, according to the Echo de Paris today.

The local evening newspaper is the paper that reaches the home when the Sun dies this field in Lowell.

BROMLEY-SHEPARD COMPY

Wyman's Exchange, Lowell, Mass. OPEN FOR BUSINESS READY-TO-WEAR GOWNS THAT ARE DIFFERENT MENDING AND REBUILDING CUSTOM WORK OF GOWNS HEMSTITCHING

Two new salesgirls have been added to our force, Mrs. Annabell Sanborn and Miss Annie Melloon formerly of the J. L. Chaffin Company. When in Boston visit our Fashion Studio in the Little Building Arcade.

Ready-to-wear gowns of distinction on sale at all times. Fashion Show at the Strand Theatre, Jan. 27, 1919

MAKE THAT PLANT GROW

If you have plants in your home that are not doing very well, feed them—

NITRO-FERTILE

An Odorless, Liquid Fertilizer; 35c the Half Pint, 60c the Pint

SOLD BY—KENNEY, Florist BRADLEY BUILDING

Bulletin From War Work Headquarters

119 Merrimack Street

Telephone 5923

HELP THOSE SUFFERING IN THE BIBLE LANDS

Emancipation and freedom from the Turks must be assured and granted to Armenia.

The Armenians have been in the worst plight of all in this war. Always oppressed by the Turks, they were murdered or forced to flight for the Turks, even against their friends. Robbed, driven from their homes, four millions of these Armenian Christians have suffered as no other nation has suffered.

It is estimated that nearly one million have been exterminated under horrors unspeakable. Nearly two million are refugees and of these four hundred thousand are orphans.

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, starvation and want make their condition helpless and hopeless without our aid. Their extermination goes on.

WE ARE going to help them. WE are going to send help and \$20,000 from Lowell. THE CHURCHES, each Christian Church by organizing its parishes, WILL TAKE THE LEAD in the National Campaign for funds during the week, January 25th to February 2d.

Teams from every parish uniting in the drive, backed up by all other organizations, will appeal to our Christianity, our philanthropy and humanity. All Lowell people will gladly respond for the American Committee of Relief in the Near East, including Armenians, Greeks, Persians, and Syrians in the Bible Lands.

Organizing and Clearing Headquarters, 119 Merrimack Street

NEW ENGLAND NAMES ON THE CASUALTY LIST

Bright, Sears & Co.
Bankers and Brokers
WYMAN'S EXCHANGE

WILSON FOR FREE BALKANS

President in Rome Address Says Allies Cannot Dictate Government

New States, However, Need "Protection"—No Bargain Peace—Big Ovation

ROME, Jan. 4.—In parliament house a joint reception was given President Wilson yesterday by the members of the senate and the chamber of deputies. The function was an impressive one. The large and distinguished gathering gave the president an ovation. The president spoke as follows:

"Your Majesty and Mr. President of the Chamber: "You are bestowing upon me an unprecedented honor, which I accept because I believe that it is extended to me as the representative of the great people for whom I speak. And I am going to take this first opportunity to say how entirely the heart of the American people has been with the great people of Italy.

"We have seemed no doubt indifferent at times, to look from a great distance, but our hearts have never been far away.

Italian Fight for Justice "All sorts of ties have long bound the people of our America to the people of Italy, and when the people of the United States, knowing this people, have witnessed its sufferings, its sacrifices, its heroic actions upon the battlefield and its heroic endurance at home, its steadfastness in the face of the quickening of its heroic action on the battlefield, we have been bound by a new tie of profound admiration.

"Then back of it all, and through it all, running like the golden thread that weaves it together, was our knowledge that the people of Italy had gone into this war for the same exalted principle of right and justice that moved our own people. And so I welcome this opportunity of conveying to you the heartfelt greetings of the people of the United States.

Purity of Motive Needed "But we cannot stand in the shadow of this war without knowing there are things which are in some senses more difficult than those we have undertaken because, while it is easy to speak of right and justice, it is sometimes difficult to work them out in practice, and there will be required a purity of motives and disinterestedness of object which the world has never witnessed before in the councils of nations.

"It is for that reason that it seems to me you will forgive me if I lay some of the elements of the new situation before you for a moment.

"The distinguishing fact of this war is that great empires have gone to pieces. And the characteristics of those empires are that they held different peoples reluctantly together under the coercion of force and the guidance of intrigue.

Problems of the Balkans "The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans has been that they were always accessible to secret influence that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort or another; that north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together not by sympathy and friendship, but by the coercive force of a military power.

"Now the intrigue is checked and

the hands are broken, and what we are going to provide is a new cement to hold the people together. They have not been accustomed to being independent. They must now be independent.

"I am sure that you recognize the principle as I do—that it is not our privilege to say what sort of a government they should set up. But we are friends of those people, and it is our duty as their friends to see to it that some kind of protection is thrown around them—something which will hold them together.

Unite All Moral Forces "There is only one thing that holds nations together, if you exclude force, and that is friendship and good will. The only thing that binds men together is friendship, and, by the same token, the only thing that binds nations together is friendship.

"Therefore our task at Paris is to organize the friendship of the world—to see to it that all the moral forces that make for right and justice and liberty are united and are given a vital organization to which the peoples of the world will readily and gladly respond.

Allies Show Desire for Right "In other words, our task is no less colossal than this: to set up a new international psychology; to have a real atmosphere. I am happy to say that, in my dealings with the distinguished gentlemen who lead your nation, and those who lead France and England, I feel that atmosphere gathering, that desire to do justice, that desire to re-establish friendship, that desire to make peace rest upon right; and with this common purpose no obstacles need be formidable.

"The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome. All that an obstacle does with brave men is not to frighten them, but to challenge them. So that it ought to be our pride to overcome everything that stands in the way.

Balance of Power a Failure "We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting, for the best of all reasons, that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a makeweight in the affairs of men.

"Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united league of nations.

"What men once considered then, real and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavor and achievement."

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA COMING HERE

A notable event in Lowell's musical history will undoubtedly be recorded on the evening of Tuesday, March 4, when the Boston Symphony orchestra, premier musical organization in the United States, will make its first appearance in Lowell.

The concert is to be held at the Strand theatre and the full membership of the orchestra, 100 skilled musicians, under the leadership of Henri Rabaud, and with a noted soloist accompanying the organization, will be heard.

This extraordinary musical treat is made possible for the people of Lowell through the enterprise and public spiritedness of members of the Pilgrim Commandery Guard of the Knights Templar under whose auspices the Boston Symphony visits Lowell and whose representatives signed contracts with the orchestra's management yesterday.

The concert is to be held at the Strand theatre and the full membership of the orchestra, 100 skilled musicians, under the leadership of Henri Rabaud, and with a noted soloist accompanying the organization, will be heard.

"The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans has been that they were always accessible to secret influence that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort or another; that north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together not by sympathy and friendship, but by the coercive force of a military power.

"Now the intrigue is checked and

Interesting Case of Miss Baird

Sick Four Years, Red Cross Worker Tells How She Got Well

The case of Miss G. I. Baird of 30 Glenville avenue, Allston, Mass., may bring new hope and health to other sufferers who have stomach troubles and do not know what is the matter. A letter from this sufferer tells the story:

"I have been sick almost two years, had four doctors with little or no relief. Some of the doctors said I had enlarged liver, nervous indigestion, too much acid in my system. I was so tired in the morning it seemed as though I could not get dressed and get to work. I was growing thin every day, went from 135 to 111.

"I was so discouraged I didn't know what to do. One night about three weeks ago I picked up a paper and saw your Dr. True's Elixir, Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, advertised. I made up my mind I had worms and the next day bought a small bottle of Dr. True's Elixir and took three spoonfuls until I had taken the bottle.

"I was surprised at the result, pinworms, some a finger long, so much slimy, some that looked as though it was just the skin of worms. The day before I took Dr. True's Elixir I thought I should go wild with the crawling in my stomach, I could feel them. My stomach was sour all the time and some days I could not retain what I ate, while other days couldn't keep anything on my stomach. I coughed so just the minute I went to bed some nights I would not sleep more than one or two hours. The second dose stopped the crawling and the second night I didn't cough.

"I feel like a new person, all my friends say I look so much better, but I don't need to have them tell me, for I know my feelings. I wouldn't have believed any one could feel so much better in such a short time. I tell everyone I know. I



Miss Baird of Allston, Mass., knitting for Red Cross

"The medicine mentioned in the above letter is made by Dr. J. P. True & Co., Auburn, Maine, and is called Dr. True's Elixir, Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, on sale everywhere medicine is sold. Recommended by many druggists who have used it in their own families.—Adv.

King Welcomes Wilson

Continued

became reinforced by the spiritual affinity between both peoples who had a common faith in the virtue of free political government.

"When Italy entered into the war, a breath, a precursor of the American soul, penetrated into the rank and file of our army through the means of our workers who returned to the fatherland from America and brought into Italy an echo of their second patria. So, correspondingly, the Italian soul vibrated in the hearts of our emigrants enrolled under our banners when the American nation under your guidance threw itself into the fight against the common enemy.

Italy for League of Nations "It was natural that your visit, awaited with a most earnest desire, should now give form and expression almost tangible to this fervid agreement of spirits, to this happy communion of intentions and of ideals, forming themselves between the two peoples, and which are employed in a union always more intimate and a co-operation always more cordial in the face of the grave duties imposed by the common victory. Italy, having now gathered to her own bosom those brothers so long sorrowing under foreign oppression, and having reconquered the confines which alone can give her security and true independence, is preparing herself to co-operate with you in the most cordial manner to reach the most practical means for drawing into a single circle the civilized nations, for the purpose of creating in the supreme form of a league of nations, the conditions most fitted to safeguard and protect each one's rights.

Entered to Conquer Powers of War "Italy and America entered together into the war through a rare act of will; they were moved by the purpose to conquer with all their energies in an effort to prevent the domination of the cult of force in the world; they were moved by the purpose to reaffirm in the scale of human values the principles of liberty and justice. They entered into war to conquer the powers of war. Their accomplishment is still unfinished and the common work must still be developed with firm faith and with tenacious constancy for the purpose of affecting the security of peace.

"I lift up my glass, Mr. President, in your honor and in the honor of Mrs. Wilson whose gentle presence adds charm to your visit; I drink to the prosperity and to the increasing prestige of the great American nation."

President Wilson's Reply In reply, President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Your Majesty: I have been very much touched by the generous terms of the address you have just read. I feel it would be difficult for me to make a worthy reply, and yet if I could speak simply the things that are in my heart, I am sure they could constitute an adequate reply.

"I had occasion at the parliament this afternoon to speak of the strong sympathy that had sprung up between the United States and Italy during the terrible years of the war, but perhaps here I can speak more intimately and say how sincerely the people of the United States had admired your own course and your own constant association with the armies of Italy, and the gracious and generous and serving association of her majesty, the queen.

"It has been a matter of pride with us that so many Italians, so many men of Italian origin, were in our own armies and associated with their brethren in Italy itself in the great enterprise of freedom. These are no small matters, and they complete that process of the wedding together of the sympathies of nations which has been going on so long between our peoples.

"The Italians in the United States have excited a particular degree of admiration. They, I believe, are the only people of a given nationality who have been careful to organize themselves to see that their compatriots coming to America were from month to month and year to year guided to places in industries most suitable to their previous habits. No other nationality has taken such pains as that and in serving their fellow countrymen they have served the United States because these people have found places where they would be most useful and would most immediately earn their own living and add to the prosperity of the country itself.

"In every way we have been happy in our association at home and abroad with the people of this great state. I was saying playfully to Premier Orlando and Baron Scanno this afternoon that in trying to put the people of the world under their proper sovereigns, we would not be willing to part with the Italians in the United States because we too much value the contribution that they have made not only to the industry of the United States, but to its thought and to many elements of its life.

"This is, therefore, a very welcome occasion upon which to express a feeling that goes very deep. I was touched the other day to have an Italian, a very plain man, say to me that we had helped to feed Italy during the war, and it went to my heart, because we had been able to do so little. It was necessary for us to use our tonnage so exclusively for the handling of troops and of the supplies that had to follow them from the United States that we could not do half as much as it was our desire to do, to supply grain to this country, or coal, or any of the supplies which it so much needed during the progress of the war.

"And knowing as we did in this indirect way, the needs of the country, you will not wonder that we were moved by its steadfastness. My heart goes out to the little poor families all over this great kingdom who stood the brunt and strain of the war and gave their men gladly to make other men free and other women and other children free. These are the people and many like them to whom, after all we owe the glory of this great achievement and I want to join with you, for I am sure of joining with you, in expressing my profound sympathy not only, but my very profound admiration as well.

"It is my privilege and honor to propose the health of His Majesty, the king and Her Majesty, the queen, and long prosperity to Italy."

TO DETERMINE VALIDITY OF CLAIMS BY DEPENDENTS OF ENLISTED MEN

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WILL RENEW WEAVERS' FIGHT IN SENATE

(Special to The Sun) STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 4.—That the weavers' specifications fight of last year, which caused several members of the state senate to reverse their vote on successive days, is to be staged again this year was indicated yesterday, when Senator John Halliwell of New Bedford filed in the senate an exact copy of the bill which went down to defeat at the last session.

It will be recalled that on March 26 the senate by a vote of 22 to 14 gave the bill a final reading and ordered it sent to the governor for his approval. During the night "something" happened, and when the senate convened the following day a motion to reconsider the previous action was quickly carried, and then by a vote of 5 to 24, the senate refused to pass the bill. Thirteen senators who voted for the bill the first day failed to support it the second day, and of those, ten actually voted against it.

The purpose of the bill is to enable weavers to determine just how the prices they are paid for cuts of cloth are made up. At present weavers may be paid 48 cents for a cut of cloth one week, and the next week the price for the same pattern may be only 45 cents. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and sixteen of chapter five hundred and fourteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following: Such specifications shall contain further a detailed schedule of the method of computation of the price of cotton or silk or mixed cotton and silk weaving paid by said occupier or manager and no particular in such specifications shall be expressed by means of symbols, but shall be sufficiently clear and complete as to enable the operative to determine readily the price payable for the cut or piece—so as to read as follows: Section 118. The occupier or manager of every textile factory shall post in every room where any employees work by the job, in legible writing or printing, and in sufficient numbers to be easily accessible to such employees, specifications of the character of each kind of work to be done by them, and the rate of compensation. Such specifications shall state the intended and maximum length of a cut or piece, the count per inch of reed, and the number of picks per inch, width of loom, width of cloth woven in the loom, and the price per cut or piece, or per pound; or, if payment is made per pick or per yard, the price per pick or per yard; and each warp shall bear a designating ticket or mark of identification. In reeling or spinning rooms, the number of roving or yarn and the price per hank for each size of machine shall be stated; and each machine shall bear a ticket stating the number of the roving or yarn made upon it. The maximum length or cut of a piece shall not exceed three per cent. of its intended length; but if it appears that a variation in excess of the amount hereinafter set forth has been caused in whole or in part by any weaver in the employ of any person charged with the violation of this act, this shall be deemed a sufficient defense to a prosecution. Such specifications shall contain further a detailed schedule of the method of computation of the price of cotton or silk or mixed cotton and silk weaving paid by said occupier or manager and no particular in such specifications shall be expressed by means of symbols, but shall be sufficiently clear and complete as to enable the operative to determine readily the price payable for the cut or piece.

Section 2. Violations of the provisions of said section one hundred and sixteen shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offence, two hundred dollars for the second offence, and five hundred dollars and imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days or both, at the discretion of the court, for the third offence.

Section 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of August in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen.

HOYT.

FOR RIVER DEVELOPMENT Big Interest in Haverhill To Make Merrimack Navigable From Lowell to the Sea

SPECIAL TO THE SUN. HAVERHILL, Jan. 4.—The discussion and subsequent adoption of a report of the contemplated improvements to be campaigned for by Merrimack valley cities and towns by the Essex county associated boards of trade, to have the Merrimack river made useful and navigable as far as Lowell, has aroused a great deal of interest here and it was authoritatively stated that the business men and best citizens of Haverhill will align themselves solidly behind the proposition.

The report of the plan was read at a meeting here this week of the Essex county associated boards of trade. This report was contained in a letter sent to the board of directors, Andrew S. Sutherland of Lawrence, Mr. Sutherland had intended to attend the meeting and address it on the subject of this waterway improvement but unfortunately was called to Boston to attend a legislative meeting.

In his letter he said that a bill to provide for an appropriation of money from the state, necessary in order to have the work started, would be introduced in the house by a Lowell legislator and warned the Essex county men that he believed their immediate consideration of the work, the operation and endorsement of the project, was necessary in order to get all the civic bodies possible behind it by the time the bill came up for discussion in the house.

He said the attitude of the federal government toward the Merrimack river project was the most friendly one. He also called attention to the fact that not the least of the immediate benefits to be derived from the starting of this deepening of the river project was the putting to work of many hundreds of returning soldiers and that the work was not to be regarded as a colossal work inasmuch as government engineer has estimated the work could be started and completed well within a year as that ships of a certain draught could sail up the river to Lowell.

In closing his letter Rep. Sutherland asked for the endorsement of the project by the Essex county associated boards of trade and it was unanimously given.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL FOR DRACUT HEROES

Chairman James W. Moxley of the Dracut board of selectmen is sponsor of the movement for the erection of a suitable memorial to the boys from Dracut who died in the war to help make the world safe for democracy. He introduced the question to his fellow members of the board who agreed that the project was one that would find favor with the entire community. A committee was chosen to present the matter to the townspeople in some definite form, composed of the following: Mr. Moxley, chairman, and Messrs. Fox, Gilbride, Warren, Fox and William A. O'Malley.

The republican town committee met last evening in a public session at the office and perfected an organization for the ensuing year. Harry M. Fox was chosen chairman and H. E. Linscott was the choice for the secretary. Percy Smith will handle the funds of the committee. The meeting informally discussed the political prospects and transacted a small amount of business. The committee will hold another meeting on Jan. 9, and any who are contemplating becoming candidates for any of the several town offices are requested to present their names at the next meeting. The date of the party caucus was set for January 21.

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Certificate of Incorporation for New Lowell Company—Will Engage in Dentistry

(Special to The Sun) STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 4.—The commissioner of corporations has issued a certificate for incorporation to Doctor Otis Allen, Inc., of Lowell. The company will engage in the dentistry business and is capitalized at \$10,000, the par value of stock being \$100 per share.

Jennie L. Allen is president and subscribes to one share of stock; Otis Allen is treasurer and subscribes to 95 shares of stock and J. Joseph Hennessey is clerk, and subscribes to one share of stock. All the officers are residents of Lowell. The officers compose the board of directors for the company. The stock was paid for as follows: Good will, 70 shares; furniture, 20 shares, and cost of incorporation, one share.

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LOWELL WOMAN ESCAPES FROM THE TURKS

Charles Makarian of 359 Central st. has received an especially interesting letter from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Maritza Donahedian, who has been in Armenia for some time during the Turkish atrocities and who herself has suffered some of the tortures of Turkish cruelty. Eventually she was able to escape and join her husband at Beirut university.

The early part of her letter tells of the writer being in Harport when Turkey declared war in 1915. The first act of the Turks was to clean out all Armenian homes of arms and when people refused to give them up, they were tortured. It was the custom of the Turks to kill 60 Armenian men every night, according to the letter. The writer then continues as follows:

"When came the women and children, they gave us no notice, they just came and they were daily being taken away to be deported to Moosool, we were allowed to take with us everything we could. In the first party there were my mother, my sister, my aunt, their children, your aunt, her daughter, my mother-in-law and others. They were deported. Four months later, they came back to the city. I was in it. On our way to Diarbakir, the Turks attacked us and robbed us of everything we had. They took away about my daughter and young sister. After many tortures we reached Merdin near Diarbakir and my mother was allowed to remain in that city. To procure my daily bread I had to work as a servant. After a few weeks I was forced to work in a Turkish military hospital. I worked there some months. One day a soldier wanted to kill my little boy, on my refusal he killed my little boy. The death of my beloved child made me wild and I knocked him down with a piece of iron I got hold of at that instant. On the third day, I met some of the relations who put me in a trunk and sent me to Aleppo on horseback. There I met my sister-in-law who was the first party deported from our city. She told me about my mother and your folks. As soon as they came out of the city the Kurds stole everything they had. Children were taken from the mothers and sold to a Turkish family. The children's names are: Pariz, Bercho, Hagop, Hovak, Hovak, Agvone. My mother's party walked three months in the desert of Der-ezor, many days without water, and always suffering from the atrocities of the unrepentable Kurds. My sister Miriam, refusing to submit to the atrocities, was wounded in three places by her captors, and she threw herself in the violent pain, threw herself in a well, called blood well. My aunt, too, wounded by the unrepentable loss, threw herself in the same well. Last they reached Moosool where they are now. From Aleppo I succeeded in going to Beirut and joined my husband who is a doctor of medicine in the Beirut university.

DENIES ULTIMATUM

British Foreign Office Says No Demand Sent to German Commander in Baltic

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 3.—The foreign office denies that a British ultimatum has been sent to the German commander in the Baltic region, as has been reported. It also declares it has had no reports of the landing of large British forces in the Baltic provinces.

FRENCH TROOPS HAVE ENTERED CETINJE

PARIS, Jan. 3.—French troops entered Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, on Dec. 22, it was announced. They were greeted enthusiastically by the people and found that good order prevailed. Five members of the national assembly have been charged with the management of the country's affairs until the union of Montenegro and Serbia under the Kara-Georgievitch dynasty has been completed.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT PORT OF LIBAU

WARSAW, Thursday, Jan. 3.—(By The Associated Press)—The Russian Baltic port of Libau, according to reports received here, is protected by one British cruiser, three destroyers and one gunboat. They have landed no forces.

The admiral commanding the squadron visited the Lithuanian committee at Vilna and promised to remain at Libau until the Gulf of Riga began to freeze.

41,000 DIED OF INFLUENZA IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 3.—It is officially computed that 41,000 persons died in Egypt, outside of Cairo and Alexandria as a result of the recent influenza epidemic.

Troops Ordered Home

Continued

The United States and abroad designated for demobilization. General March said total 1,378,000.

Demobilization of the army at home has now reached the last class, the combat divisions. Orders for the breaking up of these units already have been set out, and the task will proceed gradually under week to week designation.

The progress of demobilization is being maintained, official reports show, on incomplete totals giving 629,629 men and 49,401 officers discharged up to Jan. 3.

The army reorganization bill to be presented to congress early next week, will contain provisions giving authority to the war department to incorporate in the new regular forces those temporary officers who made good in the war. General March said. There are no concerns in the ranks of the regular army. It was said, every commissioned grade being filled.

Officers who have indicated their desire to maintain their connection with the permanent forces are being held in camp and not discharged as their turn is reached. General March has been instructed to use in the army of occupation of officers in similar status abroad.

In reply to an inquiry regarding persistent reports that Batteries B and D, 150th Field Artillery, 12nd division, had been practically wiped out in action, General March said. Major General Charles T. Menoher, former commander of the 12nd, who is now in Washington, had stated specifically that such reports were unfounded. These units, he said, had not suffered any unusually heavy losses.

General March pointed out that attention be called to the fact that the war risk insurance bureau is an adjunct of the treasury department and does not come under the war department. He said his personal mail was flooded with inquiries regarding insurance.

Present at Surrender

Continued

has been suffering with the influenza but has recovered from it. Harry and Fred passed up shortly after the entry of the United States into the war to decide which should go into the service.

Chief Kelley is the son of Mrs. Kelley.

BASKETBALL TONIGHT

Between Co. A. 212th Engineers, Camp Devens, and Sacred Hearts SACRED HEART SCHOOL HALL ANDREWS STREET

Admission—Ladies, 50c; Gents, 15c

NOTICE

TEAMERS AND CHAUFFEURS

All members of Local No. 22 are requested to attend the next meeting, Monday, January 6, 1919, at their new quarters, 22 Central street.

For order

The next regular monthly meeting of the Lowell Fish and Game Association will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 7.45 p. m., Odd Fellows Temple, Middlesex St.

WILLIS S. HOLT, Sec.

Mary A. Kelley of 162 Avon street. His father, the late Peter F. Kelley, was well known as he was a janitor in the public schools for more than a score of years.

Chief Kelley's letter in part follows:

"Dear Brother Chris: Well, 300 scout, just a few lines to you while I am at sea. This is the first time since a year ago last summer that I have been a passenger. Say, it feels great; all I have to do is eat and sleep.

"I am on my way from Portland, England, to Harwich to get a German U-boat. When I left home on Thanksgiving, 1917, little did you think that I would be on a U-boat. I did not think so either. The other night I was told to get ready to go to Harwich to get a U-boat. It seems that all the boats the Germans surrendered are not to be given back but divided up among the allies.

"At the present time I am off the coast of Downes, England. We had to lay to from 4.30 until 8.30 this morning as this is a big mine field. I sure does seem good to see a ship lighted up. Before the armistice was signed all ships were in darkness. There were no whistles blowing. Now it seems more like peace to see and hear all this.

"I want write any more now but will wait until I get aboard the U-boat.

On the U-boat

"Well, brother, here it is about 4 p. m.; we got in here about 2.45. I had a close call for we nearly had a collision. An English boat was coming in just ahead of us and suddenly changed her course. We put on a hard right rudder which brought us to starboard. It was such a close call that the English vessel had her lifeboats lowered.

"There are about 120 U-boats here. We passed 40 boats about one o'clock that the French had taken. There are some monsters here. I am on the U-C 105. It is a mine layer, built January, 1918. So you see she is almost a new boat. She is about 200 feet long with a 25-foot beam. She has one four-inch gun. We carried one three-inch gun. Her engines are six-cylinder, 200 horsepower and ours were six-cylinder, 450 horsepower. We could make more speed than she could. She has the best periscopes I have ever seen. This type of German submarine did not go far out to sea. Her work was mostly around the coast to lay mines for allied boats to strike."

LOSSES AT ARCHANGEL

Total U. S. Casualties up to Nov. 25 Placed at 85—

Nine Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An official report received from the American military attaché with Ambassador Francis in Russia, announced today by General March, shows total deaths from all causes in the Archangel region up to Nov. 25, to be 85. Of these nine were killed in action, seven died of wounds, three were drowned and two died as a result of accidents and 65 from diseases.

Later official reports, General March said, show that the military situation at Archangel, is entirely in hand, and that the troops are adequately fed and clothed for winter campaigning in that section.

NEW FARE SCHEDULE FOR BAY STATE

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A new fare schedule for the Bay State Railway system, prepared in accordance with the order of the public service commission issued at the time the commission refused to approve the roads' petition for a 10-cent fare, was filed today by Receiver Wallace B. Donham. It will go into effect next Wednesday, Jan. 8, subject to a decision on an appeal by the receiver now pending in the courts.

Under the new schedule cash fares to city points, which are somewhat higher than under present schedule, will be in cents with the privilege of purchasing five tickets for 35 cents, and in suburban districts a charge of two and a half cents a mile, with a minimum of five cents, will be made. Scholars' tickets are to be provided at one-half the regular fare and some changes made in workmen's and labor examination tickets. Special tickets will be issued for use between Lynn and Boston and between Lawrence and Haverhill.

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THE CHRISTMAS TOYS

New Playthings May Fix Life Character for Better or Worse

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Fond mammaes, proud daddies, take warning!

The "dangerous age" for your babies—the time of year when your little one's character may be made or marred for life—is right today. These two or three weeks after Christmas form the critical time in the youngster's life.

How does your child treat his beloved toys?

That is the stern question hurled at mothers by the grave psychologists of the California Society for Mental Hygiene, acting jointly with the children's year committee of the state council of defense.

And their warning is summed up in the phrase:

"Every new toy means a new problem for the parent."

Dr. Olga L. Bridgman, expert child psychologist for the San Francisco juvenile court, and instructor in child psychology for the University of California, declares that toys—dolls, blocks, picture-books—may with the child easy success in life, or hurt him upon the scrap-heap of failure.

The child, according to Dr. Bridgman's theory, may learn from his toys to be self-controlled, orderly, thoughtful of others, unselfish, careful of property rights. With equal ease, the child may learn to be destructive, cruel, selfish, disorderly—criminal.

"The juvenile and adult courts of this country," Dr. Bridgman declares, "are filled with the records of individuals who have never acquired the traits of respect for authority, and regard for the rights of others."

"The child's mind is a plastic thing, ready to receive imprints from anything which touches it. The child, often no more than two years old, may develop habits of orderliness with regard to the care of his toys."

"At the same time he should begin to grasp the idea of ownership, in learning that others may not molest his property, he will begin to understand that he in turn must respect the rights of others."

"The youngster may be encouraged in being persistent and industrious in the little tasks given him, even if it is only in the collection and arranging of his toys and blocks."

"And the sooner the child's mind begins to form useful habits and high ideals, and the more automatic they become, the less will he be hampered as the years go by in the real business of life."

"He will do his life's work serenely, without having to acquire by dint of great mental effort the traits which life demands."

All in the toys—the toys that Santa brought him for Christmas!

Does your little girl snatch the Teddy-bear and the train of cars away from the neighbor's children, and scream with rage when others approach?

Look out—the will do the same in after life!

Does your little boy throw his pot horse into the coal-scuttle, and speedily convert the New Year's ark into match wood?

Look out—you are losing a priceless chance to train him.

The parent's duty just begins with the filled stocking and the lovely Christmas tree.

Toy-time is the "Dangerous Age,"

ERNEST J. HOPKINS.

HEARING ON RAILROAD PROBLEM RESUMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Existing rate structures would continue if railroad rates were turned back to private control until changes were made by orderly legal procedure, even where states have specific rate laws, in the opinion of Director General McAdoo, expressed today at the resumption of the senate interstate commerce committee's hearings on the railroad problem.

The interstate commerce commission had power to prevent discrimination in rates and this power could be invoked, said Mr. McAdoo, to prevent inequalities between intra- and interstate rates. He called attention to the fact that the courts had power to annul rates which might be confiscatory in view of the present high cost of operating. He also expressed the opinion that railroads operating privately could maintain joint ticket laws, without violating anti-trust laws, in his conclusion.

"Don't you know," the senator inquired, "that when a committee of railroad presidents urged to unify the roads before the government took hold the attorney general inquired by what authority they were acting and intimated that they were violating the law? Do you believe in the stimulation of all competition between railroads? Don't you think that the competition of service has been a principal factor in promoting good railway service?"

Mr. McAdoo replied: "I don't know whether it would be best to stimulate all competition. That is why I want a five-year test period. I do not think competition is an unqualified blessing, but a longer trial will show how much of it may be necessary."

SENATOR'S WAR LOSSES

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Senator's war losses total \$1,974,000,000 francs, according to a dispatch to the Temps.

\$50,000 FIRE LOSS

Kearney, N. J., Jan. 4.—The day destroyed the fertilizer building at the plant of Swift & Co. in the Kearney alcohols. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Jas. E. O'Donnell

Counselor at Law

ROOM 220, 45 MERRIMACK ST.

COLE OPPOSES RIVER DEVELOPMENT BILL

(Special to The Sun)

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Jan. 4.—The Merrimack valley legislators are in putting their \$2,000,000 river development bill through at this session of the legislature, it will be against the determined opposition of John N. Cole, chairman of the commission on waterways and public lands.

This fact was made apparent yesterday, when Mr. Cole submitted to the legislature an official recommendation that the Merrimack project be delayed until his commission has had an opportunity to investigate it. In his recommendation he said:

"The project of developing interior waterways in Massachusetts merits careful consideration at this time. In the belief that the development of the Merrimack river as a gateway demands further consideration before appropriations for actual improvements should be made, the commission recommends legislation to provide not only for a definite plan and estimate for dredging, but for a study of proper piers and terminals in the vicinity of the city of Haverhill."

With the recommendation Mr. Cole presented a resolve, designed to make effective the recommendation, and to postpone the river improvement indefinitely. This resolve reads:

"The commission on waterways and public lands is hereby authorized and directed to make such surveys, examinations and plans as it may deem necessary for the purpose of estimating the cost of improving for navigation that part of the Merrimack river from the sea to Mitchell's falls in the city of Haverhill, and the cost of constructing piers and docks and providing terminal facilities on and along the water front of said city."

"The commission may expend a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and shall report thereon, in print, to the general court."

Victor Jewett Wrathy

Representative Victor F. Jewett of Lowell, who has been made a member of the legislative committee on waterways and terminals, to which the Merrimack project will be referred, was exceedingly wrathful yesterday afternoon when informed of this latest move on the part of the chairman of the waterways commission.

"This is just the sort of guerilla warfare that Mr. Cole practiced throughout the campaign which we made for the river development two years ago," Rep. Jewett said yesterday afternoon when shown the Cole proposal.

"This suggestion of his is nothing more nor less than a stall. Its sole purpose is to delay the opening up of the river, in the hope that it may not be made a part of the reconstruction program into which the people, the state, and the nation, are about to enter. Perhaps he thinks that if he can postpone it until after the reconstruction plans are complete, he may be successful in postponing it indefinitely."

"I haven't had time to examine his recommendation or his resolve carefully, but I notice that the resolve provides simply that his commission 'shall report to the general court.' Nothing is said as to when the report shall be made, and it may be taken for granted that if the resolve were passed in the form Mr. Cole desires, it would be a long time before any report would be forthcoming from him."

War Department Approval

"As a matter of fact there is no necessary whatever for Mr. Cole's unusual soliloquy. The Merrimack river project has been investigated thoroughly by the United States army engineers and by the war department itself, and it has been fully approved by both. I am sure that residents of the Merrimack valley will have at least as much confidence in their approval as they would have in Mr. Cole's."

"But we shall not be dismayed by Mr. Cole's opposition. We had to meet it before, but in spite of every artifice that could be used we got the bill as far as the governor's office, where it was vetoed because of the war conditions. With those conditions no longer existing, and with every governmental agency urging such reconstruction work as will on available Massachusetts manufacturers to do business on a profitable basis, I feel certain that we shall pass the bill this year through the legislature and obtain the approval of the present governor."

Early next week Rep. Jewett will file the \$2,000,000 bill in the house, with a petition which will bear the signature of every senator and representative from the five cities and twelve towns in the valley. Simultaneously, Congressman Rogers will file the bill in congress, and every effort will be made to keep the bills going along side by side in the two places.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEWTON IS LAUNCHED AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 4.—The steamship City of Newton, a 269-ton vessel, was launched at the L. H. Shattuck Co. shipyard at Newton today in the presence of Mayor Edwin O. Childs and members of the city government of Newton, Mass.

The steamer was christened by Mrs. Margaret Nichols of Newton. The city was the privilege of naming and christening the ship by its record in the recent Liberty loan campaign.

The City of Newton is the eighth of this type built at the Shattuck yard.

The local Centinel newspaper is the paper that reported the home when the whole family is there to read it. The Sun fills this field in Lowell.

LOVE FAILS THE DUKES

Bride of Young Tobacco King Soon to Ask Courts To Free Her Marital Bonds

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Once more: All together—Well, money ain't everything!

Time and matrimony have proved to the Angier B. Dukes of New York, Philadelphia, Newport, Palm Beach and all points fashionable, that 50 million dollars and the approval of 50 million voters are not to be despised. The Dukes are about to be divorced.

Mrs. Duke, she that was Cornelia Biddle and Angier B. son of the tobacco king and heir to 50 millions, were married in 1916, when the bride was 16 and just out of finishing school. The joining of social supremacy with huge wealth was considered the triumph of several seasons.

After three and a half years of marriage Mrs. Angier B. Duke has left her husband and is serving as a waitress at the Bird Cage tea room, conducted by the New York Ited Cross. Yes, for the cause. She doesn't really have to work!

Angier B. has gone to Florida. Mrs. Duke's father, Major Anthony Drexel Biddle, admits his daughter and her husband have parted, but refuses to discuss the divorce. The 50 million dollar Duke fortune is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances—and Mr. Duke Sr. is continuing in the tobacco business.

Pope Greets President

Continued

ing even greater outbursts of enthusiasm. At the railroad station the president was welcomed by the king and queen and all the members of the cabinet, headed by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino. Also there were members of the diplomatic corps, presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, military and naval authorities and members of parliament, including Senator Giropi, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary.

President Wilson was the first to alight from the train. He shook hands with King Victor Emmanuel, who introduced him to Queen Helena. In the meantime, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson joined them. The king said to the president:

"I hope you feel at home here."

"To be in Rome is one of my greatest pleasures," answered the president.

The king and President Wilson reviewed a company of soldiers at the station while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

When the party appeared in front of the station canopy were fired, soldiers presented arms and the historic bell on the capitol was rung.

At the Plaza Esedra, Prince Prospero Colonna, the mayor of Rome, surrounded by aldermen and liveried servants, welcomed the president. This huge square is bounded on one side by the venerable ruins of the Diocletian baths and on the other by semicircular buildings gaily decorated with palms, flowers and streamers bearing the names of redeemed Italian cities.

On the way to the quai from the quai, military bands blared forth and the band of honor presented arms. When the party arrived at the quai, military bands blared forth and the band of honor presented arms.

In response to repeated calls of the populace the president and Mrs. Wilson and their royal hosts appeared on the balcony several times, the people cheering unreservedly for President Wilson and for America.

On the balcony there was an informal reception. Mrs. Wilson and the queen shared for a few moments with the president. The president and Mrs. Wilson were then escorted to the Vatican by the king, Premier Orlando and others. The massive staircases were lined with young men of the king's household in uniform.

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FLASH LIGHT BATTERIES LAMPS AND CASES

Weekly Shipments Direct From Factory Assure Good Fresh Stock

The LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT CORP.

29-31 Market Street

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TURKEY IS PRETTY WELL DRIVEN
OUT OF EUROPE

She Didn't Start to Unscramble Like Austria-Hungary---Turkey Has Almost as Many Races as Old Austro-Hungarian Empire

N.E.A. Special to The Sun.
PARIS, France, Jan. 4.—Attempts to settle the problems of Turkey along racial lines will bump up against the inability of certain races to administer government.

It will also meet the menace of a Pan-Arab empire which would purify Islam and threaten the Christian world.

And, again, there are the ambitions of European powers to govern or influence the government of regions now under Turkish rule. To grant the wishes of one would arouse the jealousy of another.

Turkey provides almost as many races as did the old Austro-Hungarian empire. And Turkey has not so kindly broken up and reorganized itself before the meeting of the peace conference as did Austria-Hungary.

The indignant cry, "Drive Turkey out of Europe" has about been answered. Constantinople and a strip of perhaps 10 miles between the Black sea and the Aegean sea are all that remain of Turkey in Europe, and with Constantinople almost certain to pass to international control, Turkey will exist no more in Europe.

But there remain to be considered the Greek claims in Asia Minor and Italy's aspirations there.

There remains the problem of Armenia, which an indignant Christian world demands must be taken from Turkey.

There remains Syria with 3,000,000 Arabs ruled by a handful of Turks and invoking the principles of self determination.

Again there is Mesopotamia, likewise chiefly Arab in population and ready to become a part of a Pan-Arab empire.

And the great area of Arabia with its million square miles and more and its 5,000,000 people.

In natural resources Turkey is rich, and most of the empire is within 200 miles of the seacoast, a fact that would count strong in economic development. But of civilization Turkey has but a thin veneer.

Real Home of Turk

The only region in which the Turk predominates is Asia Minor. It is the only Turkish territory where the Turk can logically govern. And Greece—the Greek extremists—would annex Asia Minor in a movement to restore the old Byzantine empire, while the moderates would take the sea coast, where Greeks are in greatest numbers, and cut the Turks off from the sea. This would violate a Wilsonian principle.

Italy clashes with Greece over the control of the southwestern part of Asia Minor.

But Asia Minor for the Turks seem to displease fewer nations and to inspire to justice than any other disposition.

An Armenian state is the hope of the Armenians and of most people who have sympathized with them in their persecutions. So weakened are they by the many massacres that international protection would have to be assured them and this will be one of the tasks of a league of nations if Armenia is set free.

Growth of British Power
Serbia would be to the British a great protection to Egypt and the Suez canal. But it has long been desired by French imperialists, a party probably now in the minority, and almost sure to be at the peace conference. Annexed to Egypt, it would still come under British control while as a part of Pan-Arabia it would be opposed by European powers. Out of Syria, too, would come the Jewish state of Palestine.

Mesopotamia furnishes the same problems of Turkish injustice, British power augmented or Pan-Arabia strengthened.

And the great area of Arabia, but little of which is actually under Turkish rule, offers exactly the same problems as Syria and Mesopotamia.

Either the nations which re-map the world at the peace conference must see weak nations set up in dismembered Turkey, a Britain made more powerful, or an international control more effective than previous experiments of the kind, or they must be prepared to accept a powerful Arab state in the making, more potent than Turkey has been for centuries.

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Either the nations which re-map the world at the peace conference must see weak nations set up in dismembered Turkey, a Britain made more powerful, or an international control more effective than previous experiments of the kind, or they must be prepared to accept a powerful Arab state in the making, more potent than Turkey has been for centuries.

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GOING TO BE A TOUGH JOB

J. W. E. Shaw, showed that there are 1034 members in the association, each of which is assessed \$1 annually. The receipts during the year were: \$137.01; expenses, \$120.75; cash on hand, \$26.26.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Miss Helen A. Whitford; vice president, Mrs. Charles H. Allen; secretary, Miss Minnie A. Cummock; treasurer, Mrs. J. W. E. Shaw.

Knights of Columbus

Just 25 years ago, according to The Sun of that day, the Knights of Columbus dedicated their new hall in the Associate building in which they are at present quartered.

The organization held its first meetings in Foresters hall on Middle street. In 1913 it had erected a building of its own on Anne street, providing all the accommodations required for its large membership.

After two years, however, the building was seized by the city so that the site might be used as part of the site for a new high school building. The city paid the knights the sum of \$4,000 as compensation which was considerably less than the actual cost; but so long as the land was needed for the city, no objection was made. Fortunately the society was able to secure the quarters in the Associate building from which it had moved to the Anne street quarters.

The following from the old Sun is of interest at present: "Lowell council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, dedicated its new hall in the Associate building last evening, the exercises being conducted on a large scale. The order was instituted last March and has already 96 members. The hall was beautifully decorated last evening, potted plants and bunting being used in great profusion. A grand concert program occurred the early part of the evening and then dancing was in order. At 11 o'clock the entire company sat down to a grand spread furnished by the P. L. Page Co."

"Grand Knight Thomas C. Lee presided over the exercises and the dedication address which was a brilliant and scholarly effort was delivered by Mr. William J. Conklin."

Lowell council has now nearly 1000 members and is growing rapidly.

Policemen's Ball

Says the old Sun: "The 'timed' were out in force last evening at Huntington hall when the annual ball of the Lowell Police Relief association, or as it is commonly called the 'police-men's ball,' was held."

"Previous to the grand march, which was begun at nine o'clock, the American orchestra rendered a concert program in its usual acceptable style."

"This was followed by the grand march in which were some 250 couples. The march was led by Chief and Mrs. Howard, followed by Deputy McQuade and Miss Katherine Gust, Officer Hubbs and lady, Officer O'Donnell and wife, officers Holman, Clements and J. W. Fox and their wives, and others. All the officers in the march wore full uniforms, while many of the ladies wore beautiful gowns, presenting to the lookers-on a brilliant and pleasing spectacle."

In looking over the committee then in charge, I note that very few of the members survive, a striking example of the work of the grim reaper in the space of 25 years.

Veteran Firemen

"The annual meeting of the Veteran Firemen's association was held

at headquarters last night. President J. G. Peabody presided. The reports of the officers of the association were read and showed a prosperous year financially and a gain of membership. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. G. Peabody, president; vice presidents, E. W. Fletcher, H. B. Downs, A. D. Puffer, Jacob Baron, T. J. McDonald, Robert Gallagher; directors, David M. Collins, Alphonso Merrill, Thomas H. Curtis, George W. Pearson, Thomas G. Gerrish, W. E. Gilmore; recording secretary, Charles H. Philbrick; financial secretary, John P. Williams; treasurer, E. S. Hosmer; foreman of engine, James E. Hill; assistant foreman, James T. Trask; first assistant foreman, W. E. Gilmore; steward, Jacob Baron."

In the old Sun, I find the above list of the officers of the Lowell Veteran Firemen, indeed the pioneers of this organization whose aim has been to keep alive the old hand tub methods of fighting fires; but chiefly for the amusement it offers when the companies in different towns and cities come together in competition for which can send a stream of water farthest by means of the hand broken.

Old Capt. Peabody was the reorganization master of Lowell, having served in 1865 and '66. He was known, however, as the "war mayor" but Benjamin F. Sargent was mayor in 1861, the first year of the Civil war and Homer J. Ingham in 1862, '63 and '64. As Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, the war was over before Captain Peabody entered office.

THE OLD TIMER.

MAY UNLOCK MYSTERY

Mrs. Isgrigg Will Hunt Villa and Wrest Secret of Father's Fate

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The mysterious instant linking parent and child now enters into the search for aged Ambrose Bierce, famous American writer, who disappeared four years ago into turbulent Mexico.

Bierce's strange disappearance, with the curious circumstances surrounding it, constitute a mystery unique in American literary annals. At the height of his fame, the 70-year-old editor of "Hornet" and author of countless tales, left his home and went into the unknown.

He also went into the great silence. Where all other seekers have failed to answer this question, Helen Bierce, now living, the author's daughter, thinks she may succeed. She and her husband will leave soon for Mexico to hunt for "Dancho" Villa, who probably can unlock the secret.

"I cannot believe father is dead," declares Mrs. Isgrigg. "I have never felt that he was, and lately I am certain he lives. Someone among the revolutionists of Villa's band will know the truth."

The tale that my father has committed suicide or that he deliberately plunged into battle with a view to losing his life are false. I know they are false. It is said that father fled into Mexico to die, because he feared doing in his life."

The last heard of Ambrose Bierce, he was with Villa's army. Despite his advanced age, he had taken part in the battle of Nuevo Laredo, in which Villa, then at the height of his power, thrashed the loyalists. Like Byron at Missolonghi, Bierce had thrown in

his fortunes with the cause of rebellion.

News of the strange adventure set American literary circles agog.

Then Bierce dropped abruptly from sight, leaving no trace. That was four years ago.

He had left his Oakland home almost without warning. To his daughter he wrote only that he was "tired of swallows and drawing rooms" and was going away.

Always eccentric and solitary, he had turned in revolution from the social world he had so bitterly hated and satiated.

Bierce wrote "The Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge," "That Damned Thing," "A Son of the Gods," and many other famous short stories, besides verse. His tales of horror are as grisly as those of Poe.

An agnostic, he justified suicide. This has led many persons to believe he may have taken his own life.

Bierce wrote, in a poem "To Death": "Come in, old friend, and have a glass of wine."

What! Just a mug of blood? That's funny, grog. To ask a friend for, eh? Well, take it, boy!"

ERNEST J. HOPKINS.

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NEW JERSEY

The Brightest Winter Promenade in the World

Have you ever strolled along Atlantic City's Famous Boardwalk on a winter day? If not, you have never realized the full beauty and attraction that this Wooden Way affords. The Boardwalk has been compared by a critical observer to a "half dozen of the world's best known boulevards all rolled into one and stretched out along a flawless beach washed by the breakers of the Gulf Stream."

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The Leading Houses are Always Open and will gladly furnish full information, rates, etc., upon request. (Rates are all American Plan unless otherwise noted)

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Galen Hall Hotel and Sanatorium Galen Hall Co.

Hotel Chelsea On the Ocean Front J. H. Thompson & Co.

Seaside House On the Ocean Front P. P. Cook's Sons

The Holmshurst Central, near Beach A. H. Dorell

The Wilshire Central, near Beach Samuel Ellis

For information and schedule of entertainment facilities, consult local ticket agents

SECY BAKER WANTS COLLEGES TO
CONTINUE MILITARY TRAINING

Many Have Arranged to Do So, But Textile School Has Not Entered---Features of the Plan Outlined by Secretary Baker

(Special to The Sun)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1919.—

Secretary of War Baker, President

Lowell of Harvard, Prof. Howe of Williams, representing President Garfield, and other noted educators met in conference a day or two ago to discuss the establishment of Reserve Officers' Training corps in colleges and secondary schools. The secretary of war was very earnest in his plea for general resumption of such training as a patriotic duty. None of the men present felt that universal peace was in sight and were of a single mind as to the advisability of having always on hand a sufficient force of trained officers to meet any emergency. It was the opinion of the secretary and men representing colleges, that such training could be accomplished by co-operation between the war department and the great educational institutions of the country without interfering with the academic courses. The keynote of the conference was "the preparedness for the future" and Secretary Baker came out with a flat-footed statement that the war department is in full sympathy with the proposed plan and will extend every opportunity to institutions where proper facilities warrant.

The keynote of the conference was that a broad and liberal academic education should go hand in hand with military training. New England and other eastern states are less enthusiastic over the plan than are the states further west. Judging from the slowness with which the former are responding to the suggestions of the secretary of war.

College Training Schools Retained
The war department has asked colleges and vocational schools to resume military training for Officers' Reserve corps which was stopped by the war and the converting of many colleges and other educational institutions into Students' Army Training camps. Before the war there were 115 units in various colleges. About 100 of them have already asked to be re-established and the department is hopeful that not less than 200 units will be created. The general purpose of the course is to qualify by systematic training and study, men for reserve officers at the same time they receive their vocational or college education, without permitting one course to interfere with the other. This course of training was provided for in the national defense act of 1916. It was planned to develop a force of approximately 50,000 officers for reserve duty, but that step was abandoned to make way for the Student Army Training corps, the demobilization of which is now practically accomplished. Under the new regulations the re-established corps will form units for specialized training along certain lines, instead of confining it to the infantry, as formerly. There will be units for engineers, signal corps, ordnance, air service, medical corps, artillery and other specific service. The general staff will be in direct charge of these training corps, which will consist of senior units at colleges and junior units at secondary schools.

The change is being made early, so the Students' Army Training camps may be utilized wherever possible. There is a large amount of scientific and technical training which has been developed by the war and the committee in charge hopes to make this available. Special emphasis will be placed on physical training and mass athletics.

Out of the 514 institutions which gave themselves over to the Students' Army Training camp system, already 201 have informed the war department that they desire to enter the Reserve Officers' Training corps plan. All others have as yet either replied that they do not wish to take the course or are still in the doubtful column. Some of the largest institutions in the country, including Harvard college, are still uncertain as to their attitude, although Harvard endorses the plan. It developed at the meeting that many of the institutions feel that they have given up all which has been made for many academic careers for the student training camps that they hesitate to enter into another military plan in the midst of a school year.

Textile School Not Entered
Of the institutions which have signified their intention of entering on the plan, 172 are colleges and 29 secondary schools. Yale has already entered the plan as has also the Connecticut Agricultural college, The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Agricultural college, the International V.M.C.A. of Springfield, and Boston college have likewise informed the department that they desire such instruction.

The Lowell Textile school will not enter into the plan, according to the latest information at the war department, although that decision may not be final.

Military Training and Tactics
Military training is to be given by an instructor in military science and tactics detailed by the war department. The course will not be compulsory on all students of an institution, as far as the war department is concerned, that being a matter entirely for the institution to determine. The war department, however, makes this stipulation. A student who enters on a course of military training must continue it for at least two years. He will not be allowed to "drop out" and then abandon it if he so desires. Once he begins, he must complete the two years' course. In the first year he must give three hours a week to the course; in the second year he must give five hours a week to it. At the end of the second year he is given an opportunity to discontinue the work if he desires, or he can enter on another two years' course. If he is found at the end of the second course, he will be eligible for a commission in the service. The first two years he gets only his uniform and equipment, but the third and fourth years he receives the subsistence allowance given regular army men, which is 10 cents a day, in addition to the uniform and equipment.

The professor of military training and tactics will, to all intents, be a member of the faculty, with full control of his students during the hours assigned for military instructions. The members of the faculty and of the corps of instructors of such institutions are permitted to take the course, and under certain prescribed conditions, become eligible to qualify for the Officers' Training corps.

Twelve Districts in All

The department will detail a sufficient number of experienced officers for the work. The country will be divided into 12 districts with one inspector to each five institutions. This inspector will stay three or four days at each place to co-operate with the college and make helpful suggestions. The military men selected for instructors will all be college men who are in sympathy with college work and familiar with its details. The war department recognizes the fact that to make a success of his work the military instructor must be in entire sympathy with the aims of the students in their other branches of study, and the men sent out will be qualified for their post along military lines and know college work as well. The officers sent to the different institutions will probably vary in rank, the largest number being major. The war department will make a list of the institutions getting the men of the highest official rank. No college or school will be provided with military instruction where an enrollment of at least 100 students taking the course is not assured.

Financial Loss to Colleges
The experience of the schools and colleges in the Students' Army Training camps has varied. Many of them are enthusiastic and others look with disfavor on their recent "government contract." Financially it has been a painful episode, and many hesitate to become involved in another plan. The cancellation of the nine months' contracts after a series of only six weeks has left a good many of the institutions high and dry. The government has stated it will make settlements at a later date, but many colleges and schools are having a pretty hard struggle for existence. They are just as patriotic as ever, but somehow the term military training doesn't appeal to them as it did while the war was on. But the war department feels the sentiment of the majority of institutions is strongly in its favor and the settlements of the institutions is an echo of the sentiment of the entire country, and that military training in colleges and vocational schools has come to stay.

RICHARDS.

Providence, R. I., has a woman member of the school committee for the first time in its history.

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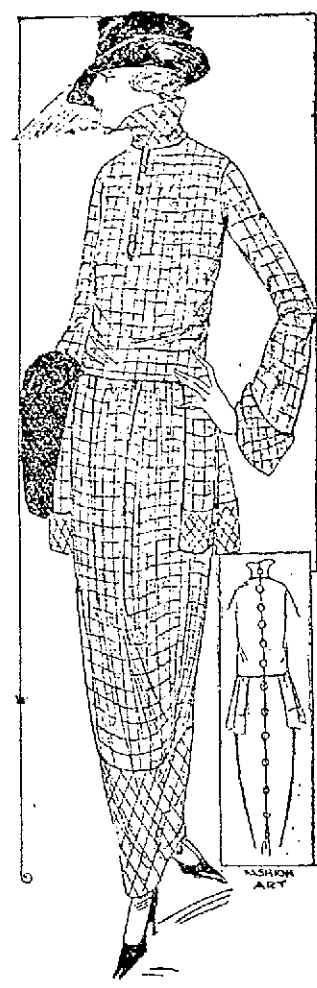
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For Woman and the Home—Hints for the Household—Latest Fashion Notes by Betty Brown

NEW TENDENCY IS
FOR DRAPERY DEMURESTRIKING SUIT
MODEL IN CHECKS

Satin, in the new rust color is the main idea in this gown's construction. Apparently it is simplicity itself, but only apparently, for there is subtle

verses on the blouse which makes the dress will be interesting in this winter suit of gray and black checked velvet-buttoned down



and effective art in the drapery of the skirt, and the cut of the blouse and modified monk's collar. Half-sleeves of sheerest organdie, pivot edges, are a feminine touch.

the back from collar to hem. Rias bands of the material and jet ball buttons are the sole trimmings. The large buttons in the back are both covered.

Lady Lookabout

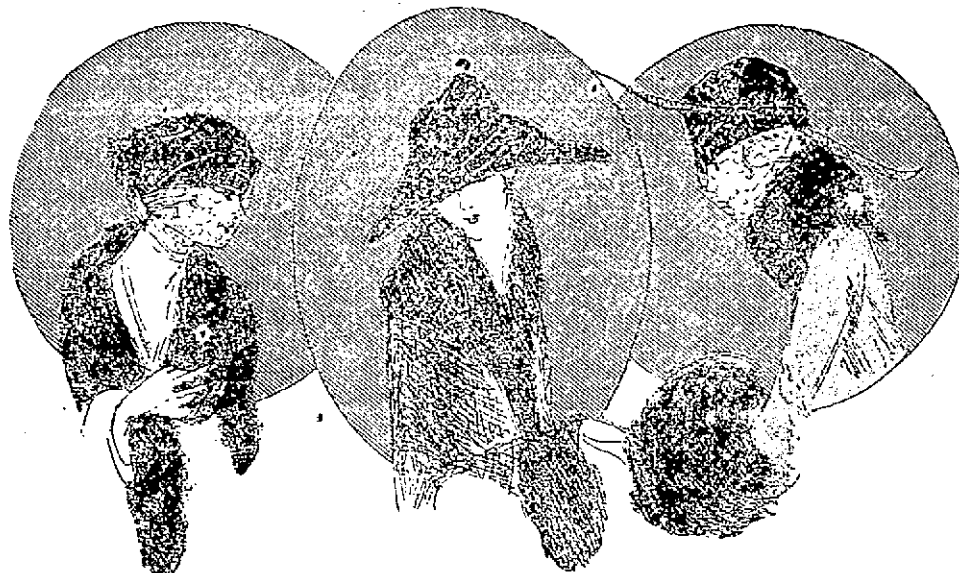
With another New Year upon us new resolutions are in order. The wag who is ever with us, always is ready to make a joke of New Year resolutions and a better joke of broken New Year resolutions. One should not be influenced by him. The disposition to make the resolution is what really counts. The resolution may be broken. What of it? If you have kept it only for a day, your will is the stronger for it. When you break it, make it over. You are not alone in the breaking. Continually every one about you is making resolutions. It is the flame of human nature tending to burn upward. Continually everyone about you is breaking resolutions. That is the weakness of human nature. The feature of resolving is to note that every time we fail, we can rise again if we will; not that every time we rise, we fail again.

ing on you until it sees you safely out of bed. When it sounds its alarm before the light of day has become general, I shoot my ever-ready, flashlight in its face, hoping against hope that it is in error. But it never errs: it is so continually just exactly right, that I get to dislike it just as I do the person who is so persistently right. At such times almost wish my "ever-ready" were truly the automatic revolver it pretends to be. Dreadful misfortunes would have overtaken my little clock long ere this. It never says "Forever Never" to me. Instead it peevishly and impatiently says "Get up! Get up! I told you so! I told you so!" Some morning something is going to happen to that clock. I'll show it!

Shun the Easy Job

"Avoid the easy, lazy job. Shun the position that calls for little or no exertion." This is the advice, in a current magazine, given by a wise old man, and by his own exertions, wealth. It is the advice he sends out to every young man in the land, and many of these young men need the advice. It would seem that the average young man of today, and the average young woman as well, are looking not for the job that puts their powers to the test, not for the job that keeps them constantly on tip-toe in an effort to do it well, but for the

MID-SEASON HATS DISAGREE ON SIZE, AGREE ON BLUE SATIN—CHIC LINE



When the autumn bonnet takes on a passé air, and the winter winds still laugh derision at the "early spring styles" connoting at us from the cozy warmth of plate-glass windows—it is time to choose the mid-season hat!

Only the birds of paradise who can fly away to Palm Beach and points south must listen to the siren call of the silk and straw confections. For the average woman a straw hat before the middle of March is an impossible strain on her famous common sense.

lazy, easy job, the job that requires the least physical and mental exertion, and yet one which offers an attractive wage. Often a fair wage is overlooked if only the job is easy. The wise old man's tip is opportune. Would that the young would profit by it. May we not hope that our returning soldiers who now know hard work and hard knocks, as they never have known them before, will infuse into all young men, the proper spirit toward labor and to inspire them that the lazy easy jobs will be left for the weak and the aged.

Market Profitteering

It is common hearsay, not always borne out by fact, that merchants advance prices on their goods for Christmas. I am afraid that there is much truth in the hearsay, for I came across a striking instance on Christmas eve. A certain well known fish market had sold out all its live lobsters at 65c a pound. I was disappointed and having decided to look farther, I entered another market and found them asking 50 cents a pound. Here was an advance of 25 cents or nearly 40 per cent on each pound of lobster. I am afraid that war time profitteering has so entered the blood of some marketmen that in times of peace they cannot forego jesting a bit with their patrons.

Lowell Stores Not Outdone

Many Lowell persons have been lured to Boston of late by the wonderful advertising of some of the retail stores of that city. In conversation with a few of these persons, I have learned that the majority of these sales are a snare and a delusion, and that if the prices now marked on goods be sale prices, these sales are a farce. One woman on her return told me that the sale prices on much of the merchandise offered in Boston are greatly in advance of the regular prices offered by Lowell merchants. In other words, if you want genuine value for your money, trade at home. Lowell merchants not only must compete with each other, but also must compete with

For the new hat of mid-winter—choose satin if you would be in the mode—and blue satin if you would be very smart indeed.

That is about as far as hat designers can agree. For size and line the shopper is left much latitude. Street suits and semi-formal costumes are best complemented by the close-fitting toque—very elegant as to material and very perfect as to detail.

At the left is sketched such a navy blue satin toque, the brim softly

draped with satin folds, the top covered smooth. The only ornament is a cascade of three small blue chenille tassels down the back.

In the center is a large, oddly shaped hat, reminiscent of the tri-corner, fashioned of black satin, with its high crown becomingly draped, with a single jet ornament for trimmings.

Another navy blue satin toque broadened in gold, and finished with a handsome quill is the hat at the right.

Boston merchants, the two cities are so close to each other, and they are not going to our heavily stocked and then allow themselves to be undersold by stores less than an hour's ride from here. The moral is clear: read the advertisements of your local stores, check them if you please with those of Boston stores, and I feel sure that your experience will be the same as the parties with whom I have discussed Boston shopping. You will trade at home.

In addition, one must consider the expenses of a trip to Boston. At the least calculation, the expenses incidental to the most modest trip will add four or five dollars to the price paid for merchandise. Besides, what woman can sternly draw the line at train fare, carfare, and lunch? Not Lady Lookabout, I know.

LADY LOOKABOUT.

JANUARY MENUS

By BIDDY BYE.

Mid-winter months represent the open season for cereals—the time when they should predominate in the daily diet. The Massachusetts food administration recommends 16 ounces a day per person as a maximum cereal ration. If the protein ration is as low as 6 ounces, if more meat, or other protein foods are eaten at least 8 ounces of cereal a day are necessary to health.

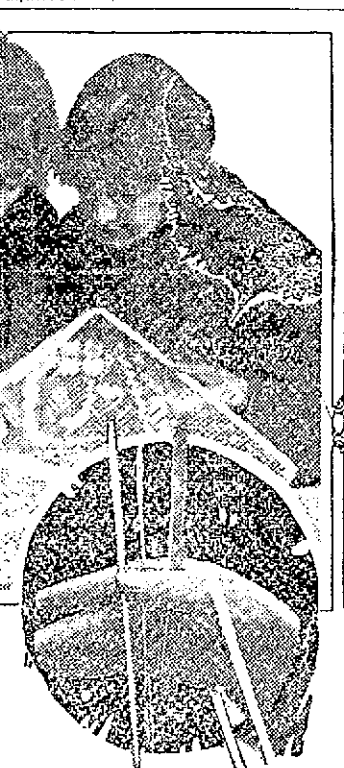
Cereal muffins and breads, and breakfast foods add variety and nourishment to the diet and more attention should be given to their palatable cooking. Graham flour furnishes more calories per pound than wheat. So does oatmeal, cornmeal and pearl barley. Rye and buckwheat flours are also high in nourishment. More cereals, fruits and vegetables, and less meat are rules that help the menu-maker to health and economy.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast: Oranges or grapefruit, corn cakes, sausage, coffee.
Dinner: Cream of corn soup, beef

TOP COAT FOR MOTORING

A decided new idea is discovered by the designer of this very smart top coat of dark blue velvet. It suggests something of the sun. The waist line is particularly interesting. Deep collar, cuffs and pockets are of gray squirrel.



REPORT OF BIRTHS

Dec.
22—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Keenan of 135 Common street, a son, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Veraschi of 61 Davidson street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ignatowski of 20 Concord street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Juras of 28 Common street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Porter of 55 Willow street, a son.
23—To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Smolander of 51 Quebec street, a son.
24—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Waterworth of 22 Worthen street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Moore of 155 Market street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm J. Williams of 55 Pleasant street, a daughter.
25—To Mr. and Mrs. George Georgiade of 234 Wilder street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. James S. Simonson of 17 Walnut street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. William Barry of 1 Hinkle street, a son.
26—To Mr. and Mrs. James Charters of 11 Crosby street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tanka of 224 Adams street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. James A. Brown of 22 Fifth street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Roarke of 122 Stackpole street, a daughter.
27—To Mr. and Mrs. William L. Keenan of 254 Wilder street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Jardin of 13 Prince street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Owen McQuaid of 14 Chambers street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Napis of 112 Lewis street, a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Blanchard of 22 Salem street, a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred E. Aspin of 233 West Sixth street, sons—twins.
To Mr. and Mrs. Adulbert Ball of 23 Chestnut street, a son.
28—To Mr. and Mrs. Demetrios Lelos of 22 Lewis st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Campbell of 718 Lakeview ave., a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mehan of 29 Perry st., a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Seymour of 26 Walnut st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Conlin of 21 Bowden st., a son.
29—To Mr. and Mrs. Manuel E. Camarra of 18 Cedar st., a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGagh of 11 Mill st., a son.
30—To Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Collamore of 117 Howard st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mathison of 102 White st., a son.
31—To Mr. and Mrs. John Desforges of 28 Queen st., a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Corneio of 438 Suffolk st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor of 7 Congress st., a daughter.
To Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel H. Wits of 21 Woodbury st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Willis Greenwood of 54 Andover st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Morris Pinto of 14 Pearl st., a son.
To Mr. and Mrs. Moise Beaudoin of 145 High st., a son.

GOWN FOR ANY
TIME AND SEASON

Few of the many designs for the one-piece gown of many uses have been more successful than this model of wine-red satin dustyn. Front and



sleeves are braided in soutache of the same shade. Bands of mink at collar and wrists, and a mink scarf to match add the desired richness to the frock's simplicity.

string beans (canned), graham muffins, honey, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast: Cornmeal scrapple—sirup, cocoa.

Lunch: Bean soup, raisin nut sandwiches, tea.

Dinner: Baked beef heart with dressing, creamed potatoes, apple and nut salad, tapioca pudding.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast: Baked apples, rice waffles, sirup, cocoa.

Lunch: Head lettuce salad, French dressing, bacon sandwiches, baked custard.

Dinner: Mutton stew with vegetables, boiled spinach, with egg, gingerbread, coffee.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast: Oranges, oatmeal muffins, creamed dried beef, coffee.

Lunch: Baked beans, tomato sauce, cookies, tea.

Dinner: Noodle soup, planked fish, mashed potatoes, boiled carrots, baked pears, nuts and honey, coffee.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast: Apricot sauce, pearl barley with milk and sugar, toast, cocoa.

Lunch: Baked cauliflower with cheese, bread, canned fruit, tea.

Dinner: Pea soup, scalloped salmon, oatmeal cookies, coffee.

Mothers Have Stopped
Coughs For 60 Years

with Gray's Syrup. They know how quickly stubborn coughs and colds yield to its soothing and healing influence. It will ease the throat, loosen a tight dry cough and raise offending phlegm with surprising quickness. If you have a cough try it at once and know the real comfort it brings.

Do not let coughs get started. Break them up by the prompt use of Gray's Syrup. Always keep the Large Size on hand. Be prepared to take coughs and colds in time and avoid more serious complications.

Ask Your Druggist
For the Large Size

G 102

GRAY'S SYRUP
of
RED SPRUCE GUM

Montreal D. WATSON & CO. New York.

AMERICAN GIRLS LEARN
TO MAKE FILET LACE

BY BIDDY BYE.
The old art of Belgian lace-making has come to America, and many a New York city business girl is spending two or three evenings a week learning to fashion the beautiful traceries that Belgian nuns and determined village girls made famous in

Belgium's days of peace and happy industries.
A Belgian woman, formerly a lady of wealth and position in her native land has brought to America the art of lace-making and is earning her living in conducting classes for girls who desire to learn lace-making as a profession or as a pastime.

The process is comparatively simple. The tools are only three in number—or really two. They are shown in the central picture and consist of a long needle with eyes in each end, and two wooden or ivory sticks, a round one to weave round mesh lace and a flat stick for square mesh. Fine linen thread is used. The foundation mesh is woven first in the desired shape and size for the table scarf, pillow cover, or long strips for lace and insertion. The mesh is then stretched firm and smooth on a wooden frame and the design worked into it according to a pattern.

An economy that is a pleasure
to exercise

Drink a well-made cup of delicious

BAKER'S COCOA

with a meal, and it will be found that less of other foods will be required, as cocoa is very nutritious, the only popular beverage containing fat. Pure and wholesome.

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

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Chas. F. McGrath
OPTICIAN
For Perfect Fitting Glasses

271 GORHAM ST.
Lowell, Mass.

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—At the—
NEEDLECRAFT
SHOP

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Stamped Goods and Yarns.

YARN YARN
Sweater making taught free.
Sweaters made to order. Knitting and crocheting lessons taught free.
MAY DEGNAN GAFFNEY
505 BRIDGE ST.
A REASONABLE PLACE
TO EAT
Fox's Lunch Room
TABLES FOR LADIES
19 Bridge Street
Next to Keith's Theatre

PORTRAITURE
The Marion Studio
ROBERT B. WOOD
Chaffinch Block. Tel. 828

The Home of Pure Confections
Choice Sweets and Cooling
Dainties at counter
SERVICE UNPARALLELED
N. K. PARADELLI
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TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 607 Sun Building

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D. D. SMITH
Sea Goods Exclusively
319 BRIDGE ST.

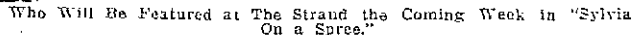
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YOUR EYES**
An occasional examination will
insure you against many
little ills and ailments.

McEVoy
For Eye Service
"J. A." 232 MERRIMACK ST.

Eyes Physically Fit?
The taxing duties demanded of
your eyes require that you give
them constant attention. Let us
who have had experience in the
treatment of eyes examine yours.

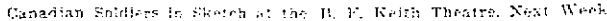
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Closeups With the Movies



Theda Bara Dead?
There's been no official confirmation of the fact yet, but word has reached this office through fairauthoritative sources that Theda Bara, the famous vampire star, died a week ago yester-

Miss Pickford in New Play
"Daddy Long Legs," the human interest play which starred Ruth Chatterton for several seasons, is the vehicle in which Mary Pickford is working now and it is due for release in



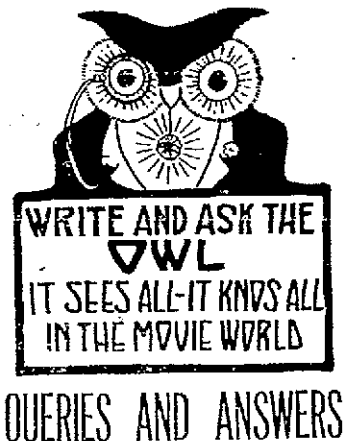
JUNE CAPRICE in "MISS INNOCENCE," 5 Reels—Others

man qualities of the man, together

News of the Film World

Stage and Movie Gossip

Other Theatrical News



QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Dear Owl: About two years ago on a Sunday night I saw a picture very interesting, shown in your theatre. I can't remember the name of the beautiful leading lady. She was light and had long hair, two braids. The picture was as follows: The girl lived with her father and they kept a book store. One day a man tried to steal a book, she saw him, but treated him very kindly. One day some rich people waited into the store while this girl was upstairs, and singing. The wealthy people admired her singing and took her around and sent her to a conservatory of music. The first night that she sang in public and in her glory, her father died. Later she went home expecting to find her father O. K. but the sad news was told to her of his death, which nearly broke her heart. Well, this is a part of the story. Would you please tell me the name of the play and the beautiful girl's name in your column next Saturday or before? I am very anxious to know.

AN OWL PICTURE FAVORITE.
Her father had long whiskers.

Sorry I can't tell you the name of the play. I remember the father with the whiskers but have forgotten the others. You don't happen to know what she sang the night her father died, do you? And oh, yes, hearts are not broken nowadays, dear one. Write again.

Dear Owl: What is Robert Warwick's address? Also Norma Talmadge's? Who took the part of Jimmy in "The Love of Norma Talmadge"? What is his address? Where would I address a letter to Mabel Normand? What is Mabel Normand's address, also Mae Murray's?

Can't give you Warwick's address but if you will forward his letter to me I will see that he gets it. Address Norma at the Norma Talmadge Film Corporation, 228 E. 4th St., New York City. Eugene O'Brien was Jimmy. He may be reached at the Lasky Studio, Hollywood, California. Write Mabel at the Goldwyn Studio, Culver City, California. Mae is on her way to England to make a series of new photoplays.

Dear Owl: What has become of the following players: Earle Metcalfe, Billie Ritchie, Harry Todd, Jackie Saunders, and Priscilla Dean? If they are still playing, with what companies are they? What is William S. Hart's latest? Doug Fairbanks? Mary Pickford? Where was "Les Miserables" taken? "Set Free"? My favorite players are Bert Lytell, William Farnum, William Duncan, Antonio Moreno, Mary Pickford and many others. Are Elaine Hammerstein, Ben Wilson and Kaye Bergher still playing? When will Capt. Robert Warwick return to the movies? Is he still in France?

FLORA.
Metcalfe is in the service. Ritchie is with the Fox Comedy Company. Todd is not playing. Miss Saunders expects to return to the screen in the near future. Priscilla is with Universal. Hart's latest is "The Road of Men". Doug is "Arizona". Mary's is "Daddy Long Legs". "Les Miserables" was filmed in Port Lee, N. J. "Set Free" was made at the Universal studio in California. Those you mention are still playing. Warwick will be seen on the screen again soon. Send us another next week.

Dear Owl: I have never written you before because there hasn't been any opportunity, but if I write you a nice long letter will you give me the address of my twenty-five favorite film stars? I want to write to them personally. Please answer this.

MOLLY S.
Sure I will, or what's better still, if you will send me the letters I will forward them to your favorite. In this way you can write any film star at any time.

Dear Wise Owl: My favorite is Bert Lytell. Is he in the army? I read somewhere that he was going to France to fight. Has he returned to pictures yet? Please tell me something about him. Is he married? Has he ever been on the legitimate stage? Thanks awfully.

MAUD S.
You sound like a race horse. Bert is now at the Metro studio working on a new picture. He's married to Evelyn Vangan and has been on the stage a great many years for a young man. He played in a stock company in Rochester and Albany, N. Y.

Dear Owl: My favorites are Bushman and Rayne. Are they still in pictures? Is it true that they are married and do they live together? What is their latest picture?

D. J.
Bushman and Rayne are with Vitagraph. They are married and live at Bushman. Their latest is "The Rich Poor Man", an account of which appeared in The Sun.

Anything you would like to know about that favorite Movie Star, write The Owl, Lowell Sun Office, The Owl Theatre. Please remember.
Look for this column in next Saturday's Sun.

Amusement Notes

Continued

with the sterner virtues, are given a chance to play in this picture.

The counter attraction for this fine Sunday program brings George LeClerc and Vals Vals in "Tum-moi", the remarkable Metro five-act picture. A comedy and other top-notch pictures will round out a fine program. The management is proud of the splendid attractions it can secure for their Sunday showing, and never fail to tell exactly what they are showing.

The Monday-Tuesday program brings two equally good attractions in Virginia Pearson, who stars in the Fox Picture "The Firebrand", a blood-red story of Russian revolution, and Catharine Calvert in "Out of the Night", while "Fatty" Arbuckle will furnish the chuckles in "Fatty's Clean-up", a special comedy picture.

STRONG BILL SCHEDULED AT THE STRAND FOR THE COMING WEEK

What looks like one of the strongest bills of the winter season is scheduled at the Strand for the coming week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, that wonderful thrills and terrorization, "Every Mother's Son", will

be shown as the big feature, and the other attractions will include Barbara Castleton, in "What Love Forgives", and the usual comedy weekly. Miss Helen Barr is to be the week's soloist. The last three days of the week will see "The Strange Woman", starring Gladys Brockwell, and "Sylvia on a Spree", with Emmy Wehlen as the star.

The sacred concert on Sunday will have, besides ten reels of the best photoplays to be had, the following excellent vaudeville acts: Lillian Calvert, Chinese Musical Act, Chappelle and Stennett, McGowan and Cheney, Florence Hale & Clara Thompson AND TEN REELS OF PICTURES

What is considered the greatest, most heart-stirring, most dramatic situation the ever presented this nation has been put into motion pictures by William Fox, and is entitled "Every Mother's Son". It has to do with the recent draft law, which struck in to practically every home in the country, and for this reason has its appeal to every family in this and every other state of the union. The effects of this new draft law on the manpower of the country is shown, as well as the hundred and other different phases and effects it has on the people that go to make up the most glorious country in the world—our own United States.

Barbara Castleton, the fascinating young actress, who has achieved considerable success on the screen, and Muriel Ostriche, another film favorite, will be starred in "What Love Forgives". Others in the supporting cast include Johnny Hines, John Bowers, Bobbie Connolly and Joe Smiley. Was there ever a better or more popular gathering of stars in one screen offering? The story is a decidedly interesting one of modern life.

The two-part Vitagraph comedy and the latest Universal weekly, including many interesting and instructive war views, will help round out a bill of real merit and value. The kind that never lessen in their appeal to all patrons. Those shown last week were especially interesting, and will also be particularly entertaining to all. See them.

or the last three days of the week the bill will be of exceptional value in entertaining power. See it in its entirety and be satisfied that you have seen something worth while. A play for thinking people, based on an idea of wide intellectual appeal, is William J. Hurlbut's sensational marriage drama, "The Strange Woman".

"The Strange Woman" is a play of American life. The scenes are laid in Paris and a small present day city in Iowa, and the contrasts are those of ideas and customs. The heroine does not believe in marriage. In Paris she found much sympathy in Delight Lane. It is in no sense a preachy play, but tells a worth-while story with moments of dramatic intensity and abundance of quaint humor. The star is Gladys Brockwell.

"Sylvia on a Spree", with Emmy Wehlen as the star, will also be shown during the week-end. The play is a romantic comedy which will appeal to all who enjoy the best in life and will show how a girl lived when the restrictions imposed on the daughter of a wealthy family, decides to pose as a girl of the poorer class and see life in this manner. Her adventures are such that will delight you every minute of the time. The picture is attractive in all points.

The usual Mat & Leg comedies will be shown and a new Universal weekly. The soloists for the week will be heard in new song numbers. Coming: "The Strand Fashion Show."

During the Bolsheviks, the perils of war and the rigors of a Siberian winter, War Correspondent Peggy Hull is adding one more achievement to her list, which is already a record-breaker for a girl reporter of 25.

She's in Siberia for The Sun and other members of the Newspaper Enterprise association. Her news articles will appear exclusively in this city in The Sun.

Born near Salina, Kas., Miss Hull early evidenced a wander-lust. She terrorized school teachers with her uncanny knowledge of geography, and, as she puts it, "nothing else."

Determined to "see the world," she sought newspaper work as the best opportunity.

Her first job was "covering the trains" for the Salina Daily Union. She used to visit the depots and report the comings and goings of central Kansas people.

In 1910, with two years' experience, she sought larger fields.

Denver knew her then: next San Francisco.

Honolulu was her 1912 stop. She did everything from water front news to the territorial legislature for a Hawaii daily.

In 1914, came the unpleasantness between the United States and President Huerta of Mexico. Peggy Hull dashed from Hawaii to the Mexican border.

Affairs quieted down, and she did police courts for the Minneapolis News.

Next she landed on the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When Pershing and his army en-

tered Mexico, in 1916, after the Villa raid, the Plain Dealer sent herations. Her work during this campaign won General Pershing's attention. She traveled with the army, went on long hikes, ate army rations. Her editor called her home. "Want's come back; fire me if you like," she wired. He did. She stayed with the army—for the El Paso Times. When Pershing was recalled from



PEGGY HULL

Mexico and sent to France, Miss Hull went along.

She wrote for the El Paso paper, the army edition of the Chicago Tribune, and the Army and Navy News.

In England her copy passed Sir

Douglas Brownrigg, chief censor for the British admiralty.

He wrote her: "I have passed your 'goods' and sent it on its journey—may I add that even after 25 months of this work, I enjoyed your story."

General Pershing also acquired a high opinion of her ability. Granting her permission to live in an army camp, he wrote: "In my opinion you are better qualified than the majority of correspondents attached to the expedition, to write for the American people the story of their army in France."

Now, with hostilities ended in France, Miss Hull has jumped to the last battlement in which American troops are represented.

Her stories will appear in The Sun only.

Watch for them.

Last Time Tonight

NORMA TALMADGE in
"HER ONLY WAY"BRYANT WASHBURN in
"THE GYPSY TRAIL"

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 7, 8

"The World's Sweetheart"

Mary Pickford

— IN —

"JOHANNA ENLISTS"

The most lovable of all movie stars, "Little Mary," has an unusually compelling role in this interesting production. She plays the part of a girl on a lonely farm, who is simply dying for a beau. The only fellow she ever liked was a brakeman. Then a military camp opens up and Mary is swamped with "friends." See how she handles them in her inimitable way.

ADDED ATTRACTION

ENID BENNETT

— IN —

"FUSS AND FEATHERS"

A rough miner sends his motherless daughter to the big city for education and she receives all kinds of knowledge. An interesting sort of western play with a charming star.

it will probably reach a billion dollars before Palmer gets through—will much more than cover all claims of American citizens against Germany and Austria. The losses through submarine warfare, it is estimated, will not exceed \$100,000,000, and the claims for American property seized by Germany probably would not exceed \$25,000,000.

The final disposition of this seized enemy property is left to congress by the trading with the enemy act, under which Palmer acts. It is likely that a new law will be passed before Palmer can use the money in his hands to pay American claims.

His plan will be put before the peace conference by the American delegation, and if approved may be followed by all allied countries.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything try a Sun want ad.

The town of Corinth, Vt., stands out prominently in work it has done in the different war drives. In the third Liberty loan it subscribed 250 per cent of its quota, in the fourth, 180 per cent of its quota. It pledged 110 per cent of its allotment in War Savings stamps and 125 per cent in the drive for Red Cross funds. In the united war work drive it subscribed 177 per cent of its maximum quota.

If you want to reach the people who spend their money in Lowell advertise in The Sun, Lowell's greatest newspaper.

Here is Palmer's idea of disposing of the \$300,000,000 worth of German-owned property he has seized since the United States entered the war.

He would turn it all into cash and use it to pay the claims of American citizens against Germany.

It is estimated that the \$300,000,000—

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Will German property seized by the alien property custodian be turned back to its owners when the peace treaty is signed?

Not if A. Mitchell Palmer, the Pennsylvania Quaker, who is holding the property for the government, is on the job!

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He would turn it all into cash and use it to pay the claims of American citizens against Germany.

MARY PICKFORD

"HER FIRST MISTAKE"
Mack Sennett Comedy

HOUDINI NO. 7 — OTHERS

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE / **EMERSON ALLSTAR PLAYERS**

WHERE THE DRAMA IS SPOKEN

NEXT WEEK COMMENCING Monday Matinee NEXT WEEK

The Romantic Comedy Drama

PAL O' MINE

MATINEE DAILY 10c and 25c
Except Friday

Week Jan. 13 "THE CALL OF THE HEART"
Was My Mother Giddy?

Coming—"Old Lady 31," "Yankee Prince," Irish Week

LOWELL'S ROLL

OF HONOR

Death Held No Terrors For the Gallant Men Who Met Foe on Land and Sea

On France's eternal camping-ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.
—Theodore O'Hara.

Death held no terror for the 131 gallant men of Lowell who gave up their lives in the world's greatest war that the glory of Nov. 11, 1918, might be a reality and that the sacred cause of the allies might be elevated to the lofty heights of success. Death to them was the supreme realization of a high ideal and they rejoiced in that realization just as ordinary mortals rejoice in the comparatively petty successes of life.

Lowell looks upon her roll of honor with mingled emotions. There is a subtle co-mingling of pride, of sorrow and of wonder. Pride in the gallantry of her sons; sorrow in their untimely death; wonder at the dazzling marvel of their obvious immortality. And all three are lofty emotions, expressions of the human heart worthy of the men they honor and befitting the deeds they exact.

Lowell men were nominally servants in the great tasks of 1914-1918. They served Lowell, they served Massachusetts, they served the United States and now events are proving that they served the world. They were the gallant and competent servants who left nothing unturned that their loved masters might be successful in the great ideal they were undertaking. And out of the seven thousand knights of chivalry who left Lowell to fight the great battle, 131 of them were called upon to exert their supreme efforts so that the task might be well completed and a wavering world be set on the solid foundation of righteousness and justice. And at the call every one of the 131 answered with a smile and gave up his all in a state of exultation that none left behind can realize.

The army and navy of the United States were the settings for the death scenes in the drama of the lives of part of these 131; the British armies asked others of the select number to die under the banner of St. George and gallant France could not restrain the call for at least one brave soul from the city of looms and spindles in America and answering that call, Oliver Moulton Chadwick left loved ones early in the days of the conflict and

went plunging down to death as an aviator in the service of Leroite France. Lowell sacrifice was ubiquitous; Lowell patriotism was world-wide; Lowell served where service was needed, and Lowell died when death was needed.

Private James McClellan of the Canadian overseas forces was the first Lowell man to die in the great war, as far as local records indicate. He was killed in action overseas on April 7, 1916.

In the spring of 1917 the United States entered the war and the local companies of the Sixth and Ninth regiments were called out for duty. Among the soldiers who responded was Private Joseph P. Harding of the Old Sixth, the Sixth that gave up its members as the first men to die in the Civil war, and Private Harding's name goes down as the first Lowell man to die in the service of the United States in the world war. He was killed by a train at Enfield, N. H., in April, 1917.

The first member of the gallant, plucky fighting Ninth regiment to give up his life was Private George Gravelle of Co. M. He, too, was killed by a train and death came to him in June, 1917, at Newburyport where his company was training for overseas duty.

Then came the silent sailing from darkened harbors and the next word that anxious relatives and friends received was that their soldier boys had landed in France. But death did not stay behind. It accompanied the men on the treacherous trip across a submarine-infested ocean and in November, 1917, a little over a month after the gallant sons of Lowell set foot on France there came news that Private Ralph H. Lashua of Co. C of the old Sixth, then the 104th Infantry, had died in France of pneumonia. Once more the gallant Sixth had the proud honor of being the first to offer up one of her members.

There followed a period of intensive training. Lowell "Tanks" mingled with French poilus and soon came the realistic announcement that the city's sons were in action. And treading right on the heels of this announcement came the news that Private Peter Silva, another old Sixth Regiment man, had been killed in action in

The following beautiful lyric of the war was written by Lieut. Col. Dr. John McCrea of Montreal, Canada, while the second battle of Ypres was in progress. The author's body now lies buried in Flanders fields:

"WE SHALL NOT SLEEP"

"In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.

We are the dead.

Short days ago we lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands the Torch we throw—
Be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

April—the month when trees and plants were beginning to break into bud in the land of poppies and the month when American effort was hurrying into the bud of reality. And Lowell had her own part in that glorious blossoming.

From then on casualties were speeded over cables in rapid-fire order. It seemed that every day was bringing the news of more Lowell men dead and wounded. Mid-summer brought a slight lull—the lull that soothed relatives at home while Chateau-Thierry was being enacted. Then early fall brought its recrudescence of casualty avalanches and grief was once more spread throughout Lowell homes, grief tempered by the consolation of a happy pride. From then on Lowell strengthened her jaw and met each succeeding list of casualties with grim determination, determination that found no relaxation until the sun peeped over the eastern horizon on November 11, the first sun of peace to shine in more than four years. There was the relaxation of grief and the advent of joy. But even the signing of the armistice did not bring a

halt to death reports. They kept coming and are still coming almost two months later. But the crest of the wave has been reached and from now on there will come only the sundry reports of Lowell men who died of disease before they are able to come home.

The army was not alone in its sacrifice. One dark morning in November, 1917, Seaman George F. H. Rogers of the United States navy was on duty aboard the U.S.S. Jacob Jones. A German submarine torpedoed her and Rogers, gallant lad that he was, went into the ocean depths as the first Lowell sailor to die in the war. And following him came other Lowell men who made the supreme sacrifice on the sea.

Well may Lowell congratulate herself on the virility, nobility and gallantry of her sons. Not only has she given the world the products of her looms and spindles, but she has manufactured in tensile warp and woof the fabric of an unequalled manhood—a manhood that played men's part in the biggest man's game that was ever enacted. And may her men receive the reward that is justly due all gallant men.

One Hundred and Thirty-Four Lowell Heroes Give Up Lives in World War

Kostas Angelakos	Frank Harrison	Joseph N. Paquin
Joseph April	Harold F. Harrison	Manuel W. Perry
Amber M. Bearisto	Oscar A. Hix	Fred'k P. D. Pickering
Joseph G. Belanger	Ralph G. Hurd	Minard E. Pickett
Arthur V. Bikiaris	Edward J. Johnston	Edward F. Quinn
William Brookes	Thomas F. Jones	Thomas J. Quirk
William F. Brown	Paul T. Kearney	Henry Regnier
Walter A. Bruce	Frank H. Kelley	Alfred J. Renaud
Charles K. Buk	Solon W. Kirkeby	Leo E. Ricard
Paul L. Burden	Paul E. Kittredge	J. Douglas Rivet
Harry N. Burke	Ralph H. Lashua	Muriel Rodzin
William J. Burke	Edwin T. Little	George P. H. Rogers
Frederick H. Casey	Frank Lyons	Thomas F. Rourke
Oliver M. Chadwick	John A. Lyons	Edward Rowe
Philip Chalifoux	Lee A. MacKenzie	Charles J. Roy
Raymond E. Chappell	Stewart MacLean	John H. Ryan
Philip Chaput	Thomas Manning	Alfred Salvay
Henry Cognac	George Mansour	Segur Severson
William Coleman	Walter Marr	Bruno Silk
Michael Connolly	Mannell Martin	Gerald R. T. Silk
Leo Constantineau	James W. McCleary	Peter Silva
M. Richard Corbett	James McClellan	Albert Stefanik
John P. Cranna	Howard McCoy	George F. Stewart
Charles Cunert	John C. McMahon	Dan A. Sullivan
Lorne L. Cupples	James C. McDermott	William G. Swift
James H. Daackert	Leo H. McDonald	Edgar W. Sykes
Narcisse Desrosiers	William H. McGrath	Egbert F. Tetley
Edward J. Donovan	William J. McKenna	Ralph Tewksbury
Philip Doyon	Edmond McNamara	Christos Theodoru
William Dube	Arthur R. McOsker	William Toner
Joseph E. Duggan	Francis M. McOsker	John T. Trainor
John L. Durkin	Joseph O. L. Mercier	Ray C. Turner
Stanley Dzadelonis	Anthanasios	Joseph A. Veilleite
Eldon Elston	Michalopoulos	Albert W. Vinal
Edward J. Flannery	Henry J. Miller	Charles Wallace
Carl E. Fletcher	William J. Molloy	John M. Warren
Robert L. Fiske	William Mogan	Charles Webster
Edward Carl Fulton	Stephen Murray	William A. Welch
William Gallagher	Edward A. Nelson	A. D. Weld
George E. Gennin	Michael Nichols	George W. Wells
Edward T. Gillis	Nelson Nichols	William D. Wilbur
George Gravelle	James W. Nickerson	Alexander Wilson
Anthony Grey	John J. O'Donnell	Brooks Woodworth
Thomas Hamblott	Francis R. Owens	Joseph Worthy
Joseph F. Harding	Albert Palm	John Zurawski

SHORT SKETCHES OF LOWELL'S HEROES

Corp. Kostas Angelakos, son of Theodor, was killed in action in November, 1918. He was a member of one of the artillery units of the American expeditionary forces and had been in France since August, 1917.

Private Joseph April died in France of pneumonia on Oct. 24. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore April and was attached to the 48th Infantry.

Private Amberg M. Bearisto was a member of the Fifth Canadian Battalion and died of wounds received in action Sept. 28, 1918.

Private Joseph G. Belanger was a member of a Machine Gun battalion of the regular army and died in France of wounds received in action in June, 1918.

Private Arthur V. Bikiaris of the field artillery of the regular army was killed in action in France in October, 1918.

Private William Brookes, Battery F, 12th Regiment, died at Camp Jackson, S. C., Oct. 31, 1918.

William F. Brown of the U. S. Naval forces died at the Naval hospital in Chelsea, March, 1918.

Private Walter A. Bruce, Co. M, 101st Regiment, died in France of wounds received in action in June, 1918.

Private Charles K. Buk of the headquarters company of the 101st regiment was killed in action in France in June, 1918.

Private Paul L. Burden was a member of Battery E, 88th Coast Artillery corps. He died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1918.

Private Harry N. Burke of the Canadian Black Watch was killed in action in France in October, 1918.

Private William J. Burke of the first company, first extension battalion, died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1918.

Private Frederick H. Casey was a member of the 104th company, 36th Battalion, and died at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1918.

Oliver M. Chadwick, Lowell aviator in the France service, was killed in action in August, 1917.

Private Philip Chalifoux was a member of Company M of the 101st Regiment and was killed in action July 15, 1918.

Private Raymond E. Chappell died of pneumonia in France, Oct. 22. He was a member of the 24th Infantry and his Lowell address was 18 Ash street.

Private Philip Chaput was a member of Co. C of the 56th U.S. Infantry. He died of wounds in France, September 11, 1918.

Private Henry Cognac was a member of the 76th division. His death was caused by pneumonia in France in October 5, 1918.

Private William Coleman died in France October 11, 1918, as a result of a locomotive accident. He was attached to the engineer corps.

Private Michael Connolly of the 302d machine gun battalion was killed in action in France, October 9, 1918.

Seaman Leo Constantineau of the U. S. navy died at Portsmouth, Va., October 2, 1918.

Sgt. Richard Corbett of the motor truck corps died in France October 29, 1918, of broncho-pneumonia.

Corporal John P. Cranna was a member of Co. F of the 18th U.S. Infantry and died in France July 25, 1918, of wounds received in action in May, 1918.

Sgt. Charles Cunert was a member of Co. M of the 101st Infantry and died in France of scarlet fever in January, 1918.

Lieut. Lorne L. Cupples died in France in October, 1918, as a result of wounds.

Corp. James Daackert was a member of Co. G of the 104th Infantry and was killed in action last summer, according to a letter written by one of his comrades. His name has not yet appeared on the official casualty list. He enlisted Jan. 11, 1917.

Private Narcisse Desrosiers was killed in action in France while serving with the Canadian forces August 27.

Private Edward J. Donovan died of pneumonia in France, December 11, 1918. He was attached to the engineers of the 16th division.

Private Philip Doyon of Co. F, 22d Canadian, was killed in action in France August 27, 1918.

Private William Dube was a member of Battery D, 12th field artillery. He died of wounds in France in June, 1918.

Joseph E. Duggan was a fireman, first class, in the U.S. navy. He died of pneumonia at Norfolk, Va., in December, 1917.

Private Harold F. Harrison was a member of the headquarters troop of the 12th division. He died at Camp Devens, September 23, 1918.

Private Frank Harrison of Co. C, 123th Infantry, died in France of wounds received in the early part of the summer of 1918.

Corporal Oscar A. Hix was a member of Co. M of the 30th U.S. Infantry and was killed in action in France July 29, 1918.

Private Ralph G. Hurd was a member of Co. G of the 104th Regiment and died of an accidental fracture of the skull in France in February, 1918.

Private Edward J. Johnston of the 25th ambulance train died at Camp Devens, September 26, 1918.

Thomas F. Jones was a member of the merchant marine corps. He died at Augusta, Me., October 20, 1918.

Lieut. Paul T. Kearney was one of five brothers in the service. He was killed in action in France October 3, 1918.

Corporal Frank H. Kelley was a member of Co. I of the 50th U.S. Infantry. He died at Camp Devens, S. C., October 7, 1918.

Private Solon W. Kirkeby was a member of the U. S. medical corps. He died of pneumonia at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., in April, 1918.

Capt. Paul E. Kittredge died in France in November, 1918, two days after being made captain.

Private Edwin T. Little was a member of the 6th company of the 151st Infantry. He died of pneumonia at Camp Devens, September 23, 1918.

Private Ralph H. Lashua was the first Lowell man to die in France. He was a member of the 104th Infantry and died of pneumonia in November, 1917.

Sgt. Frank Lyons of Co. M, 101st Regiment, was killed in action in France July 15, 1918.

Private John A. Lyons died at Edgewood arsenal, Md., October 4, 1918.

Private Lee A. MacKenzie was a gunner in the Canadian army and was killed in action in France September 23, 1918.

Private Stewart MacLean was a member of the 42d Canadian Infantry and was killed in action in France August, 1918.

Corporal Thomas Manning was reported dead in France on November 25.

Private William Gallagher was a member of the 302d machine gun battalion. He died of wounds in France October 7, 1918.

Sgt. George E. Gearin died in Lowell on December 21.

Private Edward T. Gillis was a member of Co. C of the 104th Infantry. He was killed in France while in action, July 20, 1918.

Private George Gravelle of Co. M of the old Ninth regiment was the second Lowell man to give up his life after the entrance of the United States into the war. He was killed by a train at Newburyport in June, 1917.

Private Anthony Grey was killed on the western front September 29, 1918. He was a member of the Canadian overseas forces.

Private Thomas Hamblott of the Canadian infantry was killed in action in France August 27, 1918.

Private Joseph H. Harding was a member of the old Sixth regiment and was the first Lowell soldier to die after the entrance of this country into the war. He was killed by a train at Enfield, N. H., in April, 1917.

Private John L. Durkin died in France of pneumonia, December 15. He was attached to the 261st engineers.

Private Stanley Dzadelonis was a member of Co. C of the 104th Infantry and was accidentally killed by a hand grenade in France in May, 1918.

Private Eldon Elston was a member of the 12th battalion, Black Watch regiment. He was killed in action in France October 16, 1918.

Corporal Edward J. Flannery was a member of the 219th ordnance corps. He died of cerebral spinal meningitis at Camp Gordon, Ga., in May, 1918.

Sgt. Carl E. Fletcher was a member of the 137th engineers. He died at Washington, D. C., October 11, 1918.

Corporal Robert L. Fiske died in Boston of pneumonia on October 7, 1918.

Private Edward C. Fulton was a member of the 15th United States cavalry. He died at Fort Bliss, Tex., as, October 19, 1918.

Private George Musmouir died of pneumonia at Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 3, 1918.

Private Walter Marr was killed in action in France July 22, 1918. He was a member of Co. I of the 102d Infantry.

Private James W. McCleary died overseas with one of the expeditionary forces toward the closing part of the war.

Private James McClellan of the Canadian overseas forces was killed in action April 7, 1916.

Private Howard McElroy of the U. S. overseas forces died of disease in the fall of 1918 in France. His relatives have not yet received official notification of the casualty.

John C. McMahon was a member of the United States naval forces. He died of pneumonia on the United States hospital ship Mercy October 19, 1918.

Sgt. James C. McDermott was a member of the Aeronautical supply depot at Garden City, L. I., and died October 20, 1918.

Private Leo H. McDonald was a member of the Sixth Field Artillery and died at Camp Jackson, Oct. 14, 1918.

Private William H. McGrath was a member of Battery D, 11th Field Artillery, and died in France of pneumonia Oct. 3, 1918.

Private William J. McKenna, died at Camp Hancock, Ga., Aug. 6, 1918. He was a member of the National army.

Private Edmond McNamara was a member of the American legion of the Canadian army. He was killed in action in April, 1918.

Private Arthur R. McOsker was a member of Co. M of the 101st Regiment and was killed in action July 15, 1918.

Private Francis M. McOsker was a member of the headquarters company of the 101st Infantry and was killed in action July 13, 1918.

Private Joseph O. L. Mercier was a member of Battery 66 Coast Artillery corps, and died in France of pneumonia Oct. 3, 1918.

Private Anthanasios Michalopoulos of Co. I, 102d Regiment, died in France of wounds received in action July 12, 1918.

Private Henry J. Miller served in both the Canadian and American forces. He died early in December and his body was brought here for burial.

Private William J. Molloy was a member of the 11th Machine Gun Battalion and died of wounds in France July 22, 1918.

Private William Mogan died of pneumonia at Camp Devens, Sept. 21, 1918.

Stephen Murray was an electrician in the United States navy and died in foreign waters in November, 1918.

Private Edward A. Nelson of the 101st United States Infantry, died of wounds in France in July, 1918.

Private Michael Nichols was a member of one of the American expeditionary units and died in France in November, 1918.

Nelson Nichols was a chief electrician in the United States navy. Stationed aboard the U.S.S. New Hampshire. He died at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1918.

James W. Nickerson was attached to the U.S.S. Marine Corps. He died in Lowell Sept. 18, 1918.

John J. O'Donnell of the United States navy has been missing since the collision of the U.S.S. Manley and a British destroyer in March, 1918.

Corp. Francis R. Owens of the 32nd Machine Gun Battalion was killed in action in France Oct. 14, 1918.

Private Albert Palm died of pneumonia at Camp Devens, Sept. 19, 1918.

Private Joseph N. Paquin killed in action Oct. 1917.

Private Manuel W. Perry was killed in action in France Nov. 7 while serving with the 302d Infantry.

Private Frederick P. D. Pickering, an auto mechanic in the national service, died of pneumonia at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1918.

Corp. Minard E. Pickett died in France November, 1918.

Corp. Edward F. Quinn was a member of the 301st supply train. He died of pneumonia in France Oct. 8, 1918.

Private Muriel Rodzin was a member of Co. G of the 104th Infantry and was killed in action in France July 20, 1918.

Sgt. George F. H. Rogers was a seaman in the service of the United States navy and was the first Lowell sailor to give up his life in the great war. He was lost when the U.S.S. Jacob Jones was torpedoed Nov. 1917.

Private Thomas E. Rourke was attached to the regular United States army. He died in Texas in October, 1918.

Private Edward Rowe was a member of the 224th Canadian battalion and was killed in action in France August 23, 1918.

Private Charles J. Roy was a member of the 104th Regiment. He was killed in action in France in June, 1918.

Private John H. Ryan was attached to the United States Engineers. He died in France in February, 1918.

Private Alfred Salvay of Co. B, 36th Infantry, died in this city October 8, 1918.

Segur Severson was a member of the United States naval band and was killed by a train at East Weymouth in September, 1917.

Private Bruno Silk was a member of the 73d Infantry and died of pneumonia in this city September 21, 1918.

Corporal Gerald R. T. Silk was a member of Battery F of the 102d Field Artillery. He died in France of wounds received in action July 18, 1918.

Private Peter Silva was a member of the 104th Infantry. He was killed in action in April, 1918.

Sgt. Albert Stefanik was a member of the 10th Infantry and was killed overseas in action in April, 1918.

Sgt. George F. Stewart was a member of the 87th division. He died in Lowell of pneumonia in May, 1918.

Sgt. Dan A. Sullivan of the 32d company of marines was killed in action in France in June, 1918.

Private William G. Swift, a member of the Canadian forces, died in France of wounds sustained in action in October, 1918.

Lieut. Egbert F. Tetley of the 47th United States Infantry was killed in action in France in August, 1918.

Private Ralph Tewksbury of the United States Aviation Corps died of pneumonia at Camp Kelly, Texas, in January, 1918.

Private Christos Theodoru was killed in action in France October 8, 1918. He was a member of Co. C of the 50th Infantry.

Private William Toner of the National Army was killed in action in France in November, 1918.

Private John T. Trainor of the 36th Machine Gun Battalion died of pneumonia at Camp Devens September 30, 1918.

Private Ray C. Turner of the Canadian forces died in this city in January, 1918.

Private Joseph A. Veilleite died in France in the closing days of the war while serving with one of the expeditionary units.

Real Estate Notes

Local Building Activities

Building Permits for the Week

NOT MUCH DOING IN BUILDING LINE

There were five permits issued at the office of the inspector of buildings at city hall during the week, as follows:

To Aaron J. Harris for the erection of an 11-room house at 32 Gates st. at a cost of \$6000; to Samuel Cohen for the erection of a garage at 99 Washington street at a cost of \$400; to Virgil Levy for the construction of a new store front and interior alterations at 731 Lakeview avenue at a cost of between \$400 and \$500; to Mary F. Ryan for the erection of an addition

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

Thomas H. Elliott—real estate broker—offices, 64 Central street, corner Prescott, reports the following sales negotiated during the past week:

The sale of an attractive cottage parcel situated at 81 So. Highland street. The house has seven first-class rooms and occupies a lot approximating 3,000 square feet, and assessed at the rate of 18 cents per foot. The transfer is negotiated on behalf of Charles H. Hildreth, the grantee being Joseph P. Kane and Catherine Kane. Mr. and Mrs. Kane purchase for personal occupancy.

Final papers have been passed in the sale of a cottage property at 125 Hampshire street. The house has seven rooms and bath. Land to the amount of 1730 square feet was conveyed in the transaction. The grantors are Harry Taylor and Mary Taylor, the grantee purchasing for investment purposes.

The sale of four cottage houses situated at 62-64-66 Cohurn street and 32

West L street in the Centralville section of the city. The houses have six rooms each and will be held in the future as in the past for investment purposes. The sale is effected on behalf of Owen McGarry of the Boston Auto Supply, the purchaser being Edward F. Lamson of the Five Cent Savings bank.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

For the Week Ending January 3.

LOWELL

City Institution for Savings, Lowell, to Victor Provencher, land on West Third st.

Frank Sheridan to George Teller et al., land in Pawtucketville.

Arthur C. Varum to Henry A. Wisbey et al., land on Orchard st.

David Peterson to Timothy J. O'Connell et al., land and buildings on South Whipple st.

Joseph Harris to George Michalopoulos et al., land and buildings on Lakeview ave.

Warren Land Trust by Mrs. A. Gaudette, land at Rosemont Terrace.

James W. Wilson, ex. adm., to Joseph M. Timmons, land and buildings on Westford st.

John J. Nerney to Romie Wood, land and buildings on Elmwood ave.

Rose E. Konrke, ex. adm., to

Louis Laframme et al., land and buildings on Tinton st.

Alfred Pappas to Spiros Pappadopoulos et al., land and buildings on Adams st.

Stuart & Smith et al. to Smith Baxendale, land and buildings on Andrews st.

Bernard Radding to Nellie M. Levinson, land on Winthrop ave.

James E. Delmage et al. to Alfred Poulter, land on Fox st.

Henry J. O'Dowd to William F. Dancause, land and buildings on Appleton st.

22½ Belisle to Charles E. Bourret, land and buildings on Alken ave.

Washington Savings Institution, Lowell, to Christos Karres, land and buildings on West Fourth st.

James Haggerty et al. to Eugene Malone, land and buildings on Stevens st.

Mary F. O'Dowd to Margaret E. Shevley, land and buildings on High st.

Blanche E. McDaniel to Esther J. Hydon, land and buildings on Chestnut st.

Mary J. Quigley et al. to Joseph H. Flynn, land and buildings on Gorham st.

Joseph H. Flynn et al. to Mary J. Quigley, land and buildings on Elm st.

Mary J. Quigley et al. to John O. Flynn, land and buildings on Elm st.

Mary J. Quigley et al. to Adelaide Bradford, land and buildings on Chapel street.

Locks and Canals on Merrimack river (of Frisco) to Greek Orthodox Community of Lowell, land and buildings on Worthen street.

Rhuma E. Donnelly to Joseph H. Flynn, land and buildings on Cushing street.

Mary J. Quigley et al. to Joseph H. Flynn, land and buildings on Cushing street.

BILLERICA

Anna A. Parker to Alexander D. LeBlond, land and buildings on Main street.

Anna A. Parker to Robert E. Gilbert et al., land on Manning street.

Faulkner & Co., Billerica, to Charles H. Williams, land and buildings on Parker street.

Eugene E. Hamilton to George E. Brady, land on The Street.

Astor Adelman to Charles A. Felt et al., land on Burlington road.

CHILMARK

George N. Quessy to Annie M. Craig, land on road to North Chelmsford.

DRACUT

Spiros Pappadopoulos et al. to Atlas Pappas, land and buildings on Lakeview avenue.

James E. Delmage et al. to Alfred Poulter, land on Fox street.

TYNGSBORO

Howard Land Trust, Providence, R. I., by deed, to Henry Zeman, land at Mountain Rock Park.

WESTFORD

Ida A. Fletcher et al. to Cyril A. Blaney et al., land and buildings on Boston road.

WILMINGTON

Edgar C. Linn to Jesse C. Abell, land on Liberty street.

Frederick Sanderson to Martha E. Barrett, land on Veranda street.

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REVIEW BY THE Y.M.C.A.

Details of Work Accomplished—Tells of Complaints, Request for Probe

NEW YORK, January 4.—A review of the year which the Young Men's Christian association regards as the greatest in the history of the organization in effort and accomplishment was made public today by the association's war work council. The review deals with the complaints of untold overcharges made by some of the returning soldiers, refers to the war department investigation which, it says, exonerated the "Y," and states that because of frequent relocation of these and other complaints by returning soldiers, John R. Mott, general secretary of the war work council, has asked that the entire administration of the Y.M.C.A. war program overseas be investigated by the inspector general.

"It is our judgment," says Dr. Mott, "that these complaints should be frankly and fearlessly faced. If we were to ignore criticism we would be false to our trust. It is our duty to discover the unfounded criticism as a matter of simple honesty. It is equally our duty to discover the well founded criticism in order that we may adopt a constructive program that will obtain in our future policy any lax administration of the past."

"Is it true that the Y.M.C.A. has been guilty of profiting in the operation of its post exchanges overseas? The following telegram from the third assistant secretary of war, Frederick P. Koppel, is self-explanatory:

"Matter of prices asked by Young Men's Christian association for its articles sold in canteens overseas already investigated by war department and condition being remedied. Young Men's Christian association originally asked by Gen. Pershing to run canteen for army on cost basis. To do this had to reckon in price fixing such overhead charges as transportation charges and marine insurance so that prices were much higher than in this country. Young Men's Christian association made no profit but lost thousands of dollars. Arrangements now made will enable them to obtain supplies from sources that will reduce overhead charges and keep prices down."

"Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities of the war department, following his return from Europe recently, stated that he went into this matter thoroughly and found the complaints absolutely without foundation. I mention this matter only because the widespread rumor is most unfair to an organization which is doing heroic service."

Criticism of the "Y," the review states, was thus leveled at a branch of the association's work which was multiplied in volume by five during the year. Receipts of less than \$1,000,000 in the post exchange system last January had grown to more than \$5,000,000 a month by September, 1918, and since then have maintained that level. At these post exchanges, millions of dollars in remittances to the folks at home have been handled without charges by the "Y."

One year ago, according to the report of the personnel board of the Y.M.C.A., there were fewer than 1500 "Y" men and women overseas standing by the men in uniform. From figures available on Dec. 15, 1918, it is estimated that today there are 6048 men and 1245 women in "Y" uniform overseas. Women are now being sent overseas at the rate of 100 a week for work with the army. In the leave areas and debarkation ports of France and England.

adds, the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. was in the thick of the fighting. The report records that a "Y" woman was the first American woman in "Chateau Thierry. During the German drive which was stopped at the Marne, the "Y" lost hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of supplies which had been assembled where they would be most needed. During all these engagements of the spring and summer, the review states, the "Y" workers gave away to the men in action more than a million dollars' worth of food and comforts, hot drinks and other comforts. Supply trucks were used as ambulances and the "Y" stretcher bearers did proved its value in actual practice.

At St. Mihiel the history written by the "Y" on the Marne was repeated and again in the Argonne forest the Red Triangle was in the advanced posts, says the report. John Sherman Hoyt, vice chairman of the Y.M.C.A. war work council, who was on the ground at the time, states in his contribution to the review of the year that 700 workers and 140 trucks were assigned to this area and operated successfully in the face of great difficulties.

As an instance of the efficiency, the review mentions the agreement made with the Red Cross, by which duplication of service was avoided and the Red Cross assumed responsibility for the entire war service program in the hospitals, the "Y" continuing its efforts to providing for the welfare of the men who were not involved. This work, from figures furnished by the construction department, is now being carried on in more than 1500 huts and about 400 other buildings, hotels, theatres and leave area resorts.

The Y.M.C.A. now operates seven distinct leave areas in France. The soldier on leave may take his choice of mountain, country or seashore resorts. Facilities for accommodating tens of thousands of men at one time are operated. In these leave resorts as in the camps and trenches the "Y" provides the home, club, church, theatre and school. Except for occasional reduced priced vaudeville performances in the leave areas all the service is without charge to the men, says the review.

Motion picture entertainment, according to the reports, has been given without cost to an extent that the "Y" estimates could be duplicated in this country only at a box office income of \$1,000,000. This is based on the operations of an average month, during which 6000 shows were given to a turnstile count of 5,852,000 men from the American and allied armies. Nearly 90 theatrical companies, recruited in the United States, were sent overseas by the Y.M.C.A. to entertain the soldiers and the men were encouraged to develop amateur entertainments among themselves. To this end 25 professional coaches were sent to France, hundreds of one-act plays were loaned to the men for their shows and costumes without number were supplied.

In athletic sports the records of the "Y" state that the soldiers had the use of nearly a million dollars' worth of sports equipment and entered into great mass athletic games under the leadership of several hundred sports directors. That this program will continue during the winter is shown by the shipment of athletic supplies valued at \$175,000 during November, 1918.

An activity which was not on the "Y" program at all one year ago has now become its most important function. Under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. army educational commission hundreds of thousands of soldiers are to have school facilities during the period of occupation and demobilization. Correspondence courses will play an important part in the system. The most elementary subjects will be taught and men academically qualified will be admitted to French and English universities.

Nearly all of the activities which have been set up in the American forces are to be found in the French and Italian armies. At the request of the military and civil authorities of France and Italy, the Y.M.C.A. agreed to extend its system to include the Polish and the fighting men of Italy.

As this old year goes out the "Y" is supervising the operation of 1500 Foyers du Soldat in France and with a nucleus of American workers in Italy has set up a chain of hundreds of Case del Soldato. "Y" workers have served in Mesopotamia, in Saloniki, in the Portuguese army, among the Chinese labor battalions, and in Russia.

The work in the home camps has been "at the peak" for more than a year. Nearly 6000 workers are in the home camps and cantonments, but for the greater number of them their war service is nearing the end.

the troop train or troopships that has not had a "Y" man to serve the boys have been the exception. Arrangements have been made to have "Y" secretaries return to America with the units to which they were attached during the fighting and occupation periods. For three months after being mustered out the soldiers are to have full membership privileges in the local Y.M.C.A. without cost. Finally, it is announced that the war program of the "Y" will be continued as long as there is a uniformed unit overseas or in the demobilization camps.

WE MUST LENGTHEN THE CHINESE SHIRT TAIL

BY RICHARD SPILLANE
Editor of "Commerce and Finance," and Special Writer for The Sun, Assigned to Humane and Vitalize the Topics of Economics and Reconstruction.

The war has given to the world new standards, new ideas. It has exalted mankind. It has spread the message of human brotherhood. It has broken the bonds of tradition, of time and of class. It has given force to the doctrine of "make the world a better place to live in."

For generations it has been evident that sooner or later autonomy or democracy must rule. The two principles could not live in harmony. The war was inevitable. Its results are manifest in the furthest ends of the earth. All peoples now know that rule by so-called "divine right" is ended for all time.

Economic Bonds Broken Everywhere

The world has been drawn together by the war. The black man of Africa, the brown and the yellow men of Asia, the white man of Australia and the

PRINCESS WHO WEDS FOR LOVE

"Arranged marriages" are no more popular even in royal circles and Princess Patricia of Connaught will wed



PRINCESS PATRICIA

only for love. Her husband will be Commander Alexander Ramsay, heir to the Earl of Dalhousie, who was for eight months aide-de-camp to the father of the princess in Canada.

There never was and there never will be overproduction in the world. There is fault in distribution. That is all.

It is going to take a long time to

get the world started on the broad road of progress for the processes of correction in this direction are very slow, but never did the world get such an impulse in this direction as through the war. In trade, this means a tremendous increase. It means more for America than any other country on earth, for America has the raw material and the manufacturing equipment that no other nation has at its command.

Doubt is gone. Confidence fills mankind. And America is destined to shape the way of progress.

Frederick Dugdale, M. D. SPECIALIST SKIN, BLOOD AND NERVOUS DISEASES

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Doubt is gone. Confidence fills mankind. And America is destined to shape the way of progress.

John A. Cotter & Co.
HEATING and PLUMBING
5 ADAMS ST., LIBERTY SQ.

SALES BY PHILIP J. GRALTON
Philip J. Gralton, offices 227 Hildreth building, 45 Merrimack street, reports the following sales for the past week:

Final papers have been passed in the sale of a two tenement house and six room cottage at 48 Andrews street.

Stuart N. Smith gave title to Mr. Smith Baxendale, who buys for investment.

The sale of a four tenement block and two 2-tenement houses situated at 72 and 75 West Union street and rear. This property was sold for Mrs. Mary A. Forsays. Mr. James Cassell was the purchaser, who buys for investment purposes.

The sale of a 14-room lodging house at 127 Paige street. Mary L. Picard gave possession to Mrs. Rose McCuskey, who is now occupying the premises.

The sale of a bowling and pool business, Bridge street, Centralville, conducted the last five years by Jack Devlin. The Durand Bros. were the purchasers who are now conducting the same.

The sale of one 7-room cottage and one 8-room cottage situated, 151 Coburn street, with land to the amount of 75,000 square feet. Mr. Owen McGarry conveyed to George D. Bithridge who buys for investment.

Two years ago friends of John Roberts of Scrubentville, Ind., presented him \$200 to purchase a new wooden leg. He sought a safe hiding place for the money until he was ready to use it; then he forgot where he hid it. Recently Deputy Sheriff Bert Rutledge, while making a search of the county jail, investigated Roberts' wooden leg and discovered the money secreted in the foot of it. The owner then recalled where he had hidden the money.

people of a dozen European lands, together with the men of the Americas, have fought side by side for one ideal on Europe's blood-soaked soil.

Translate the result into terms of progress and the result is immeasurable. Put the development of America at 100 and the development of Africa or Asia would be perhaps 10 or 15. Add an inch to the chinaman's shirt and America would have to raise 100,000 bales of cotton to furnish the cloth.

Open the Congo to navigation by a canal about its great falls and a Pittsburg of Africa will rise near Lake Tanganyika. India has a population more than three times that of America. Brazil has an area almost as great as the United States and natural resources of incalculable worth.

The winning of the war means the breaking of the economic bonds that have to a degree held the world in doubt. It is not for Europe alone. It clears the skies in Asia, Africa, South America.

Menace of the German Threat is Gone

In Asia the Prussian eagle no longer hovers threatening overhead. In Africa the horizon is no longer clouded. In South America, the native no longer knows the menace of the German threat.

All men feel that after such a sacrifice for the boon of freedom, the world should be better. The world should be as good as man makes it. All men can be well fed, well clothed, well housed if they produce that which nature in its bounty lays at their feet and exchange for their surplus the surplus of others.

There never was and there never will be overproduction in the world. There is fault in distribution. That is all.

It is going to take a long time to

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RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, catarrh, epilepsy, CANCER, TUMORS, piles, fistula and rectal disease WITHOUT THE KNIFE

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Walter E. Guyette
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer
Office 33 Central St., Room 77-78
complete list of city properties of exceptional quality at bargain prices.
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE
Parties can borrow on either first or second mortgages. Old mortgages discounted. Their owners have money advanced on undivided estates anywhere.

WANTED

MALE (GAY) wanted for service. Address J.C.S. Sun Office at once.

A PLACE TO BOARD IN MONTICELLO. Old lady girl wanted. Good home. Phone 2548-R.

CHILDREN WANTED TO BOARD. \$5.00 a week. Write to Mrs. M. J. W. 147 Central St., Tel. 1391.

ALL KINDS OF JUNK wanted. High prices paid. Send photo and description. 139 Grand st. or Tel. 2375-W.

PAINTS wanted. Large and small. Customers waiting. Write or call. 139 Grand st. or Tel. 1391.

LOST AND FOUND

A POOR OLD LADY lost a pocket-book containing \$7.74 somewhere near the square or near the Lawrence car. Finder return to 61 Twelfth st. or call 4219-W.

LOST A KEY found Friday evening at corner Stevens and Bennett st. Owners may have same by calling 132 West Sixth st. and paying for advertisement.

YOUNG BLACK, WHITE AND TAN rabbit found last Tuesday afternoon in the vicinity of Post Office. Reward if returned to 161 Pleasant st. Tel. 4556-W.

GOLD WEDDING RING lost between corner John st. and Woodward st. Reward if returned to Henry G. Conolis, 45 East Merrimack st.

POCKETBOOK with sum of money lost between Bridge and Second sts. Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock. Finder return to 82 Beacon st.

OCTAGON BRACELET-WATCH (Merie) lost on Pleasant, Concord, Mayette or East Merrimack sts. Reward if returned to 161 Pleasant st. Tel. 4556-W.

SPECIAL NOTICE

SPECIAL SALE OF PLYER ROLLS at 704 Bridge st., open evenings.

ANYONE LOOKING TO BUY OR SELL. Send me for quick results. Real estate and personal property. Philip J. Gralton, Room 227 Hildreth Bldg. Auctioneer of real and personal property.

J. POWELL
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Parcels Checked Free at Room B, 196 Merrimack St.

WE WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS FOR \$3.00 AND UP
And furnish the wall paper. Dealer in wall paper at very low prices. Also paper hanging, whitewashing and painting. Estimates given on large or small jobs. All work guaranteed.

MAX GOLDSTEIN
155 Chelmsford St. Tel. 2597.

PARTIAL OR PAID UP
LIBERTY BONDS
BOUGHT

Highest Cash Prices Paid
EAGLE CO.
159 MERRIMACK ST.
Office at Ware Bros., Tailors

W. A. LEW
Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing
Prices reasonable. Call today. We can please you.
43 JOHN STREET

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JOHN BRADY
155 Church St.—Telephone
DRY SLAB WOOD, MILL KINDLING, WOOD, SPRUCE EDGINGS, HARD WOOD, HARD WOOD BUTTS, HARD AND SOFT WOOD TRASH 1 guaranteed by \$1 and \$2 Loads of Mill Kindlings to be the Best in Lowell. If not as represented the wood is free.

D. H. WALKER
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Office: 529 Dutton Street. Tel. 868
Res.: 144 Hanks St. Tel. 2894

HELP WANTED

PEACE MILLS hundreds of railway mail clerks, city mail carriers, post office clerks and clerks in customs and internal revenue service now needed by U. S. government. Men, women, \$10 to \$125 monthly. Life positions. Experience unnecessary. Common education sufficient. List positions obtainable send free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 165 L. Rochester, N. Y.

JANITOR wanted at once at Henshaw's pool room, 243 Central st., Up stairs.

TAILORESS wanted. Men's made to order suits. Shoppers. Best in Lowell. Prices lower than others. Hatters. Extra cut big money. Spring line sent free. 100 Union Mills, Chicago.

WOMEN—With relatives in army, navy or air force. Men's made to order suits. Shoppers. Best in Lowell. Prices lower than others. Hatters. Extra cut big money. Spring line sent free. 100 Union Mills, Chicago.

YOU CAN MAKE EASILY \$15.00 to \$25.00 a day taking orders for the only authentic "History of the World War," with introduction by General March, highest officer in United States army official historical series. Wonderful opportunity for live-wire salesmen, returned soldiers and energetic women. Outfit free. Universal House, Philadelphia.

WIFE A SONG—Love, mother, home, childhood, patriotism or any subject. 1 complete music and guaranteed publication. Send words today. Thomas M. Kelly, 1000 Dearborn, Chicago.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

HOME CIRCULATION COUNTS

When a merchant appropriates a certain sum of money for advertising, he naturally selects the medium which he believes will circulate among the largest number of people within the buying radius of his store.

The enterprising and successful merchant invariably selects the evening paper because he knows from experience that it has the largest home circulation and it is the home circulated paper that gives the advertiser the best results.

In Lowell the Sun surpasses all other local papers in home circulation and in being a family read paper. The Sun is constantly giving the advertiser absolutely the best service for the least money.

This is why it pays the merchant, whether he has a big store or a little store, to spend his money for advertising space in the evening paper that goes home. In this city that unalterably means

THE SUN

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE

In his own conservative way Governor Coolidge, in his inaugural address, made some very wise and timely suggestions. One of these is his recommendation that the affairs of the Bay State Street railway be probed by a commission of experts in order to determine the deficiency in fares and how it can be met, whether through state or local aid or a combination of both, in order to maintain the service, which is a public necessity. The governor seems to be well disposed toward the railway, apparently realizing that none of the proposed remedies, not even the 7-10 cent fare, will solve the existing difficulty.

On the matter of better housing, the governor realizes the need of improvement in most of the leading cities of the state. On this point, he says that when conditions bear too heavily upon labor, relief measures should be adopted, inasmuch as "no progress was ever made by regarding mankind as cheap."

On the question of education, he recommends that such a liberal policy be adopted as will enable this state to maintain its supremacy in order to keep ahead of those places more favorably situated in regard to natural resources. He favors the encouragement and support of technical education in all its branches. He makes a good point in behalf of the profession of teaching which, he justly says, has lost prestige, undoubtedly because of inadequate remuneration. Within the last few years, the pay of teachers has not kept pace with the great advance in wages, with the result that some of the very best teachers accepted offers of higher salaries in other lines of business. It must be plain that only the versatile can successfully enter other lines, and these are the class which the schools should be most anxious to hold.

Conservation in man-power, the right of men to be well nurtured, well employed and well paid, is recommended as a principle towards which our economic effort should tend.

While the governor makes no very radical points, yet he covers the situation reasonably well and if he manages to put the policies he has outlined in actual practice, he may succeed in accomplishing something substantial for the benefit of the commonwealth.

JUSTICE FOR NEGROES

The Sun is in receipt of a communication from an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressing gratitude for several editorials which recently appeared in this paper condemning lynchings and every other form of ill treatment or discrimination against the colored people of this country.

Those who have followed the news despatches from the seat of war are acquainted with the bravery displayed by the colored soldiers on the field of battle, and it would indeed be barely ingratitude, as well as unjust, on the part of our government, if it permitted any injury to be perpetrated upon this class of citizens by any of the states.

The association mentioned, with headquarters in New York, has done a great deal to combat the various movements which have appeared from time to time with the purpose of abridging the constitutional rights of the colored people.

In various parts of the country, ordinances have been enacted providing for the segregation of negroes in undesirable sections of cities; but in 1917, the supreme court of the United States declared all such ordinances to be unconstitutional. The opposition to the negroes has assumed many forms

in different states, usually directed to the same end, which is to deprive them of the full and free exercise of their political rights, and equal opportunities with their fellow citizens of other races.

The great national evil, however, to be overcome, is that of mob violence so common in the southern states, where it culminates so often in lynchings or raids upon prisons in which the custodians too frequently seem to offer slight resistance when ordered to give up negro prisoners.

The association mentioned appeals to the conscience of the American people for justice for the negroes. It is not asking for any immunity from the common burdens of American citizenship, inasmuch as the negro people have shown a disposition to comply with the laws and usages of the country; but they want the protection of law same as other citizens.

The frequency of mob violence in the south is one of the deepest stigmas upon the good name of the American republic, and unless the southern states adopt prompt and adequate measures to put a stop to these outrages, the federal government will have to step in and adopt whatever measures may be necessary to protect the colored citizens in their rights to a fair trial under the law for any offense they may commit.

The mass meeting under the auspices of the N.A.A.C.P., to be held at Post 720, B.A.R. hall, next Sunday afternoon, is called to promote "the fight of American negroes for world democracy abroad, and their demand for true democracy here at home." It is a meeting that should receive the support of every friend of justice and humanity.

PULL ALL TOGETHER

We are now entering the reconstruction period, one of the most critical and trying presented to the nation for many years. So far as business is concerned, the difficulties to be met are much greater than were thrust upon the community in war days.

Then the government was at the helm, but now that the government has lost its hold upon our industries, they must have a breathing spell, so to speak, in which they will look around to see "where they are at" and what the new situation offers before they settle down again to former lines of business. They find many changes brought about by the war, so that in very many cases, there will be no return to pre-war conditions. Whatever the outlook may be, the industries must adjust their facilities and their resources to the new order, and all this will take time and earnest thought. For the manufacturer, the next few months will be filled with very grave concern, if not anxiety.

While this "scrambling and planning" process is in progress, it is well for all concerned to have patience and await the outcome with confidence. Above all, let there be no badgering of the industries while they are trying to adjust themselves to the new order of things. There is no probability that there will be any great delay in getting back to steady working schedules; but till then, give industry a chance. Do not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The government has not had time to get its merchant marine into operation or to launch any new lines of communication with South American or other ports; but in due time, all this will be accomplished with undoubted benefit to our industries.

For some time to come there may be a shortage of employment; but this should not cause any alarm, as it was expected. It is a mechanical impossibility to change machinery from one line of

business to another, without delay; and particularly so when there is doubt and hesitancy as to what the new line will be. Yet, the delay will not be more than a reasonable rest for the much overworked men and women who stood at their benches for ten or eleven hours a day during the war.

Let the employees co-operate with the manufacturers and business men now, as they co-operated with the government during the war, and all will be well in a very short time. Let those who cannot get what they want, take what they can get until such times as business gets back to a firm, strong and normal basis. Meantime, let all pull together for victory.

It is interesting to learn that Lawrence taxpayers, if they desire, can "go to school" again or, at least, the equivalent of going to school. Under the provisions of the city's charter, 500 persons and over have signed a petition calling for a "town meeting." At this assembly different city commissioners will be present and will give an account of their stewardship as spenders of the taxpayers' money.

Among other features, it is proposed to have a monster blackboard at this meeting, on which charts and figures and items will be chalked so as to give the taxpayer information about what has been going on, to which he may not have hitherto had access. The enterprise of Lawrence and of Attorney Edward A. McNally, who started the scheme, deserves commendation and, possibly, emulation.

Probably Lowell will accept her 7 cent fare edict with more calmness and with an absence of the excitement which marked the inauguration of 7 cent fares in the city of Denver. The crowd in the downtown streets got up a demonstration in the course of which they built bonfires in the business streets, pulled trolleys off and effected such a demonstration that, with long lines of cars stalled and unable to go forward or backward, a complete tie-up of transportation lines was accomplished. The state's public utilities commission has already approved, of course, the 7 cent fare, so if the Denverites mean to carry the matter back to the source of its responsibility, the public utilities commission might be the next point of attack.

Yes, if we have a neighbor named Bill Jones who is a railroader, let us be glad that in this, the year of the golden flood, so far as wage increases are concerned, Bill got his pay raised. But let us not be unmindful of the sad fact that even if we rob Peter, we shall not get enough so that Paul will receipt the bill in full. It cost the American people \$130,000,000 more for freight and passenger transportation in September, 1918, than it did in September, 1917. This increase in revenue, moreover, was all eaten up in increased cost of operation in which wage increases made a great demand. But we are glad Neighbor Bill Jones got his increase, nevertheless.

It is regrettable that Gov. Graham of Vermont, appears to be something like \$24,000 short in his accounts in connection with serving as auditor for the state of Vermont. Most Vermonters keep track of their own and other people's money better than that. We should all be charitable and wait for the Vermont courts to pass judgment on the governor. In the last extremity it should not be forgotten that Gov. Graham has, for years, been a bachelor and some of those legions of watching the pennies many others of us receive from women who take our name, may have been absent in the life of the Craftsbury farmer.

One New Hampshire manufacturer who says he must remove his industry to Lawrence because he cannot get good workers unless they have easy access to booze, will find Lawrence meets his requirements in this respect. The only fly in the ointment would seem to be that the New Hampshire man must move to Lawrence and get his industry running before July 1st, because after that date, unfortunately for her New Hampshire invader, Lawrence must become a boozeless city.

The Boston Herald, undoubtedly with good foundation for its statement, says it has been a long time since any Massachusetts governor entered office, who has had a better chance to get an understanding of the needs of the state and the machinery of state government than is the case of Gov. Coolidge. Many voters in this state, call them the independents if you will, just because they never tell how they vote, will, from this time, watch to see whether Gov. Coolidge's education in government is to result for the good of the commonwealth or be directed to a successful prepetua-

tion of the republican party in office.

If any of us has any doubt about the profit contained in having business genius enough to manufacture a product everyone will buy if it can be sold cheap enough and at a price within his means, this coupled with remarkable achievements in systematizing production on a large scale, let him spend some time mulling over the fact that the Ford company has just declared a dividend of 200 per cent.

There may be certain things to drive a man to drink, and his family also, but in the case of a man and his family of little ones being driven to drink milk, they may have to think twice before buying it at the rate of 1 1/2 cents a pint, the present Boston price.

No one warned the president when in Rome to observe Roman customs, possibly on the theory that such a warning was out of place, inasmuch as the Italian government seems anxious to take up and help execute most of the president's reconstruction ideas.

Does not Weather Shark Searles of Whittinsville, carry off the prize as a joy remover, when he says that New England must experience 57 snowstorms more this winter before time for mayflowers? Don't you hope that a man capable of that prediction has a long walk to shovel?

SEEN AND HEARD

These New Year's eve celebrations raise the Dickens with a fellow's New Year resolutions.

There's a bare possibility, 'tis said, that some of our boys may come home from overseas in airplanes.

If you slip and fall on the street or sidewalk and your neighbor retains his equilibrium it may be some consolation to know that it is the wicked who stand in slippery places.

The best effort, physical and mental, says a great scientist, is done on an empty stomach and we presume that is why tramps are so wonderful.

Wasted Moments

Reading the life of this Hohenzollern person from the cradle to the Holland frontier is another horrible example of squandered time. Let us be satisfied with the noble careers of old Capt. Kidd, the affable Mr. Ailla, the Hon. Simon Legree, or that gifted humanitarian and sensitive, Emperor Nero, who showed the folks how to keep the home fires burning—The Thrift Magazine.

Some Month

Here is a case of misplaced generosity. The guilty party meant well, but her manner of showing it wasn't what you might call tactful. It was at a bargain party—one of the porch kind—and ice cream and wafers were served.

"Miss Gheans," urged the hostess, "do have some more ice cream."

"Oh, really?"

"Oh, don't refuse, or I'll think you don't like it."

"Well, if you'll just give me a mouthful—"

"Ah, that's right, Kathie, all Miss Gheans' plate for her."

Miss Gheans is sensitive about her generous mouth and she was so angry that she telephoned to us about it with the request that we put it in the paper. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Power of Money

It is convenient to have money. We all see many ways in which we could use it. But when we have money we are all apt to wish it just a little more. Who is to say what is the exact amount it is right that we should have? Wishes, tastes, desires differ. We ourselves do not know what our limit should be.

With too much money one is likely to become conceited, to lose sympathy and be hard-hearted and more than likely regardless of the means he takes to add to his store. If he has too little he may be envious of others, embittered toward society, tempted to dishonesty, or there may be real suffering for need of what money can buy. No one, not even the man in a prison cell, can live in any degree of comfort without money. It is necessary to life.

Yet there are many things of greater value than money, things that money cannot buy, that are necessary to our welfare. Undue love of money is a poison in the soul, eating out what is of most worth. We may pay too high a price for its acquisition. We should judge our desire for money by our purpose, our motive in wanting it. Money is a power for good or evil, as we choose to use it.—Milwaukee Journal.

Liberia Did Her Bit

Among the enemies of Germany, let us not forget Liberia. This tiny African republic entered the war in all seriousness, has contributed to the victory and bears some honorable scars. It established compulsory military service and sent hundreds of laborers into France for war work. It expects a seat somewhere near the foot of the great peace table. Some 200 German citizens controlled 75 per cent of Liberia's commercial activities before the war. These 200 are now interned in France and the government took over their enterprises and sold them at auction. It will be remembered that the republic's entire navy was sunk by the Germans last April. It consisted of one small vessel, and the submarine that punctured its hull also shelled Monrovia, the Liberian capital, and killed to people. Liberia's military authorities established a basis for determining liability to army duty which is the arme of simplicity.

Natives without clothes are not eligible for service, but as soon as a man puts on shirt and trousers he automatically becomes liable for enrollment and service. This is on the authority of Bishop Alexander P. Canham, head of the Methodist church in the republic. Though Liberia's part in the war has been small, it has been none the less creditable.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Calendars for 1919

The 1919 calendars are out, but business houses in Lowell who ordered a few for distribution among friends have two applicants for every one in stock. Those lucky enough to be promised one of the large old style calendars with a snow scene at the top and letters an inch or two high are indeed to be congratulated. The red letters, denoting the holidays, are plentiful as usual this year, with a possibility that November 11, the day that the armistice was signed, will be made a national holiday for all time by congress, or else Thanksgiving thrown in with it and the day made one for a double celebration, if the turkeys can be fattened this early in the season. Autists and toylists who like to tie themselves away for the country every holiday are some, what disappointed not to find more holidays falling on Saturdays and Mondays this year, so that they can slip in a little vacation now and then outside of the regular schedule, which the ban on gasoline put the kibosh on last summer. Washington's birthday, February 22, falls on a Saturday, and so does Patriot's day, April 19, but the weather at this season of the year is not well suited for holidays and it is to be regretted that Washington could not have been born sooner or later and the New England farmers could not have postponed their bombardment of the English red coats until May or June. May 30 falls on Friday this year and so does July 4. Persons who are not over fussy about work have suggested that it might be a good plan to adopt the custom of the union painters and not bother to report for work at all on Saturday, especially on July 4 and May 31 of this year. This would give the over-worked public a chance to recuperate and return to the factory or office on Monday full of energy, vim and pep. June 1, falls on a Tuesday, when it is hoped that the weather will be fine, so that the mats in Lowell homes can all be beaten and spring planting by home gardeners finished up. In August we will have to be overcome by the heat to get an extra day, Labor day, Monday, September 2, falls on the first day of the month, as well as the first Monday, and it means an extra day of vacationing for those far sighted enough to ask the boss for the last two weeks in the preceding month, Columbus day, October 12, falls on a Sunday this year, and will be observed on Monday, and this, with Labor day, will give the local autists a chance to visit their summer homes and stop awhile during the best time of the year. Next Christmas falls on Thursday, December 25, and, needless to say, the Lowell kiddies are marking time until that happy occasion of the good saint's annual visitation comes around once more. Friday, the thirteenth, is on June 13, the only Friday the thirteenth during the year, praise be.

The Horseman's Home
The gallor sings about his life
As all there is worth while
But he can have his stormy strife—
Likewise his sense that smiles
Give him his far-off ways to roam
Give him his seas that roar;
But he who calls the saddle home
Knows joy forevermore.

He learns to love the music of
The horse's flying feet
No harp-like sound is sweeter above
Than the plaining of the door.
The silvery cadence of the spur
That jingles at his heel
The smell of sage and distant fire
Such joys do horsemen feel.

So swing into the leather, pard,
And give the bronze his head;
The prairie wide, so hit it hard
Before the day has fled.
The cactus flowers are white as foam
Upon the plainsland's floor;
And he who calls the saddle home
Knows joy forevermore.

—ARTHUR CHAPMAN, in Kansas City Journal.

SIGHT OF FOOD MADE HER SICK
Noise Rapped Her Nerves

Mrs. Elise Philato, 121 Graham street, Lowell, Mass., certainly went through a hard siege of ill health. Probably the trouble started in her stomach and then spread through the nerve system. She states, "I had not been able to work for a long while, in fact I was a complete wreck. I was weak and dizzy. I had no appetite and the sight of food actually made me sick at times. When I heard any loud noise it seemed to me as if I would go insane, my nerves were in such an upset condition. I started taking Iron-Lax-Tonic and it has done me so much good that I just can't say anything too strong in favor of it. I am telling all my friends about this wonderful tonic and I hope all people who are sick or ailing will use it. I would spend my last dollar for Iron-Lax-Tonic if I were sick or had any of those things that used to trouble me like dizziness, sickness of the stomach, headaches, and nervousness. And you cannot put it too strong that sick people ought to start taking Iron-Lax-Tonic at once. I feel very grateful for my restored health, and I am now able to work again because I used Iron-Lax-Tonic."

If you feel anything like the way Mrs. Philato did you ought to start taking the Iron-Lax-Tonic treatment at once. Be sure to remember the exact name when buying the remedy, Iron-Lax-Tonic, Ady.

For sale by J. W. News & Co., Howard the Druggist and The Lowell Pharmacy.

City of Lowell
NOTICE OF HEARING
The Municipal Council of the City of Lowell will give a hearing at its room, City Hall, Tuesday, January 21, 1919, at ten o'clock a. m., on petitions of

Brennan & Canney
For a permit to keep, store and sell gasoline, in and from a tank (500 gallon capacity) at premises, 131 Market street.

James Cameron
For a permit to conduct and maintain a garage, and to keep and store gasoline in connection therewith, in and from a tank (66 gallon capacity) at premises, 104 Georgia avenue.

By order of the Municipal Council,
STEPHEN FLYNN, Clerk.

Jan. 4, 1919.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

We think a great deal of credit is due the savings banks and trust companies of Lowell for the enterprise and going-after-business spirit as is shown by the large amount of advertising all of them did in The Sun at the beginning of the New Year. The theme of all their advertising, some of it disguised, some of it not so dignified but to the point, is that one couldn't go wrong if he, among his other New Year's resolutions, started the habit of saving by starting a bank account. It has always seemed to me personally that saving money each week somewhat resembled the process of having a tooth pulled. It is sometimes uncomfortable to actually get ready to have it pulled but after it is pulled there is no end of relief and satisfaction. I wish we could know how many absolutely new depositors each bank and trust company in Lowell gained in the month of December. I am sure that if any of them care to send me word of how many new depositors the bank gained I will be glad to print it here for the information and satisfaction of the community in general.

No one can tell me that efficiency and the local Bay State railroad are synonymous. I say this from personal experience, and I will leave it to the judgment of the readers of this column if I am not justified in feeling "her up" about the service which the local road is purveying lately. I walked over to the square at 7:30 the other evening to get the Chelmsford Centre car, which, according to the local schedule, leaves the square at 7:35. About ten minutes passed and I decided that I had better find out the cause of the delay. The starter courteously informed me that the 7:35 had pulled out eight minutes ahead of time, having left at 7:27. He could not explain why this had happened and suggested that I talk the matter over with the dispatcher. Accordingly I presently found myself in the private sanctum of the aforesaid gentleman, and again inquired into the whys and wherefores. The dispatcher personally seemed to be a very nice young man, and stated that he knew no reason

why the 7:35 had been running ahead of itself. But he offered the suggestion that if I could locate the starter he would probably be able to tell me all about it. I left this obliging young man and got out in the square just in time to catch the 8:05 car for Chelmsford, which was just leaving five minutes ahead of the scheduled time. Can you beat it?

You never can tell in what place or in what person the saving grace of humor will break out and make itself observed. Coming down on the car this morning I noticed when it stopped on Appleton street, opposite the Boston and Maine station entrance, a woman in a fine fur coat, who left the car, was sharp eyed and lucky enough to find and pick up a small brass bell such as the law obliges teamsters to have their horses wear on the front of their collar. I spoke about it to a woman acquaintance sitting behind me. "Yes," she said, "that lady finding the bell can 'ring in' now, can't she?" I had always thought of my friend as a very dignified, prosaic sort of a woman but as I started out to say, the saving grace of humor flashes when you least expect it. Incidentally, if some teamster should be numbered among the readers of this col. as may be the case, who unfortunately lost this bell and will make himself known to me I think I might be able to put him in touch with the lady who found it. A little brass bell like the one I found this morning I think now costs about a dollar.

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